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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
58

he Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 1, 1927 ONE ANNA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Vest-End Cinema wish all their kind patrons a
NEW YEAR!
L NEW YEAR HOLIDAY PICTURE
A SWANSON
nal Story of the Parisian Underworld! A Paramount Drama
MMING BIRD"
able lady as an Apache in boy's clothes! See Gloria's Apache
Raids and Prison Bombing—Rich Colourful Love Drama.
; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
-END CINEMA,
New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.
Wishes to all its Patrons a HAPPY NEW YEAR!
SPECIAL NEW YEAR GORGEOUS MAGNIFICENT PICTURE!
A THRILLING AMERICAN STORY of LOVE and DEVOTION—HATE and HEROIC SACRIFICE
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK
"The BEAUTIFUL REBEL"
9 parts—featuring the most beautiful woman of the screen.
MARION DAVIES with an All-Star Cast and more than 7,500 actors and gorgeous costumes and lavish settings—
You will laugh, you will weep, you will shout, you will Cheer! It sends a continuous tingle through your veins,
HAILED AS THE GREATEST OF PHOTOPLAY!
The Fight of a Nation and a Girl against Oppression!
AT LAST! THE MASTER PICTURE! - - - - - - - Is here in Bombay.
FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

LY SERVICES BETWEEN
Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
Madras, Colombo.
and Karachi via Coast Ports.
Calcutta, according in demand
and other particulars apply to:—
OTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

H INDIA SAILINGS.
Port Said and Plymouth.

Steamers.		Tons.
DUMANA	..	8,127
MANDALA	..	8,246
MARGHA	..	8,253
DOMALA	..	8,441

he P. and O. Mail Steamers
L., Home Line Steamers cots
available at a charge of
yage. Application for these
made well in advance.

GS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS
PAN and AUSTRALIA.

ORE	..	Straits, China & Japan
A	..	China & Japan
DERA	..	At Colombo for Australia
LORE	..	China & Japan
RAL	..	At Colombo for Australia
ZA	..	China & Japan
UNDA	..	At Colombo for Australia

INDIA SAILINGS
RACHI, PERSIAN GULF,
LOMBO, MADRAS, CAL-
& RANGOON.

	..	Busreh via Karachi
A	..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
	-	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
OLA	..	East & S. Africa.
TA	..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

ilings for Karachi on Mon-
s, Fridays and Saturdays
al passengers for Karachi
by the Friday Sailings when
not required for passen-
nd O. Mail steamer or
to Busrah.
es of Freights and P [illegible]
with
N MACKENZIE & CO.
Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. [illegible] per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000
An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.
The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—
AHMEDABAD
AJMER
ALLAHABAD
BANGALORE
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO
DACCA
DELHI
KARACHI
KUALA LUMPUR
LAHORE
LUCKNOW
MADRAS
MANDALAY
MANGALORE
NAGPUR
POONA
RANGOON
RAWALPINDI
TRIVANDRUM

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITION
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADEMARK
TELEPHONE: 25831.

The **Leading Firm** for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The **Oldest Dealers** in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The **Cheapest Place** for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, [illegible] Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
[illegible] Everywhere
[illegible] all
[illegible] PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED LINO OPERATORS who can compose correct six thousand ens per hour. Apply to the MANAGER, with testimonials.

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN by a big Flour Mill in Bombay, for Canvassing orders from local bakers. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 1889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 27892

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AGENTS OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, etc. For employment. For terms send anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.

A R1334

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 20 days.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.

A 27405

WANTED—One MUSIC TEACHER on Rs. 50 plus 10 plus 10. Applicants either male or female, must have passed an examination in musical proficiency, conversant with both vocal and instrumental music. The service is pensionable and possesses all the advantages of public service. Apply to the undersigned with all details and copies of certificates by the 15th of January, 1927. P. L. WASWANI, for Administrative Officer, School Board, Karachi Municipality, School Board Office, [illegible]ed 27th December, 1926.

A 27907

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One SHOP 53'x15' and 1st and 2nd Floors with Electric Fittings, opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Coy., Machinery Market Forbes St., Fort. Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & COY., Solicitors, 41, Hammam St., Fort, Bombay.

C 27896

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M R3593

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

M 24391

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—My SHARE CERTIFICATE of Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, No. 968. Those who find the same should return it to MAHADEO BAPUJI SANT, Nasik City.

PB R1376

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-6. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4 and 2-4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.

T R1363

CABINET GRAMOPHONES, size 43in. by 22in. by 20in. fitted with best double-spring motor and superior sound box. Typewriters for travelling and office. Tropical Cameras with lens F. 4.5 and Compur shutter. Offered at specially reduced prices for Christmas. Direct Importers. TRICUMDAS & CO., 495-7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

T R27809

PRESENTATION ARTICLES.—Gramophones at Rs. 25 each. English Records at Re. 1 each, Cameras (Folding ¼ plate) at Rs. 25 each. Steel Cash-boxes (Nickel-plated). Fancy Perfume Flasks with Powder-puffs, Celluloid Toilet sets, Time-pieces, etc., etc. Catalogue on application. Direct Importers: TRICUMDAS & CO., 495-7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

T R27809

TYPEWRITERS' SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 F'scap Fine	95
Remington No. 11 Brief Good	110
Very slightly used Remington No. 10	150
Corona 3 Rs. 70-80	90
Underwood Portable	95
Oliver No. 3 Rs. 60-65	75
Gujarati Remington No. 9	125

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 and 11 Oliver No. 9 at rockbottom prices.

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY.
321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute,
Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist.

R3420

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. He will not let you down.

P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"[illegible] and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 2, postage As. 6 extra.

SPORTS

LURE OF RACING enjoys trust and confidence as Champion System of Selection. Rs. 5. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.

S R1372

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CHANGE OF OFFICE

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 237, Frere Road to 139, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay from 29th December, 1926.

NAWROJI HORMUSJI & CO.,

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO. LTD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

THE AGENCY previously held by Messrs. Dalvie & Sons of Bombay for the above-mentioned Company was terminated on November the 29th 1926. Any enquiries in connection with the Company's business in Bombay or elsewhere in India should be addressed to the undersigned.

J. R. C. BADHAM,
Attorney for India.

The United British Insurance Co., Ltd.
London,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

27880

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES AND 84 BAGS COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

54 bales and 84 bags Ellichpur Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th and WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1927 at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap Yard) Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees, theodolite, wheel tyres, C.I. miscellaneous, India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps, rails of sizes and sorts, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, caste steel scrap, channels, angle iron, pipes, W.I. girders, wood, locks, bridge work iron scrap, fish plates, wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their [illegible]

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Allahabad
Allahabad City
Amritsar
Bareilly
Benares
Bombay
Cawnpore
Cawnpore City
Chandausi
Dehra Dun
Delhi
Etawah
Fyzabad
Gorakhpur
Hapur
Hathras
Jhansi
Jubbulpore
Lahore
Aminabad Park
Lucknow
Lucknow City
Lyalipur
Meerut
Moradabad
Mussoorie
Muttra
Nagpur
Naini Tal
Patna
Rae Bareli
Raipur
Rangoon
Shahjahanpur
Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
[illegible] India, Ltd.

BANKING

Punjab Nationa Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,
Capital Issued	50,
Capital Subscribed	50
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26	3

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar
Allahabad
Amritsar
Amballa City
Amballa Cant.
Bombay
Cawnpore
Calcutta
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwalla
Gojra
Hafizabad
Hoshiarpur
Hyderabad (Sind)
Jullundur
Jaranwalla
Jammu
Jhelum City
Jhang (Maghiana)
Karachi
Kasur
Lahore City
Lyallapur
Ludhiana
Meerut City
Multan City
Montegy
Okara
Montgo
Peshaw
Peshaw
Patiala
Quetta
Rawalpi
Sangla
Sargodh
Sialkot
Simla
Srinaga

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are ope interest allowed at 3 per cent. from to June and 2½ per cent. from July cember, at Bombay on a minimum balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received months and shorter periods at rat terest which can be ascertained tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:— low as Rs. 10 received and inter ed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CA DITS:—The Bank grants accom on terms to be arranged against securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, outstations are bought, collected counted.

For other particulars and rule ness apply to:—

SHIV DA

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEM
(Incorporated under the India
Act VII of 1882)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BRANCHES: Calcutta and
LONDON AGENT
THE WESTMINSTER BA

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...
CAPITAL PAID-UP ....
RESERVE FUND ....

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACC

Interest is allowed on dail from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 2½ per cent. per annum from June and at 2 per cent. per July to December. On sums 1,00,000 interest is allowed rangement. No interest wil which does not amount to R year.

FIXED DEPOSIT

Deposits are received fixed or for shorter period at ra which can be ascertained on

SAVINGS BANK ACCOU favourable terms. Rules on

A

Yokohama Bank, Li

(REGISTERED IN
(ESTABLISHED

Subscribed Capital ....
Paid-up Capital ....
Reserve Fund ....

HEAD OFFICE:
BRANCHE

Alexandria
Batavia
Bombay
Buenos Aires
Calcutta
Canton
Changchun
Darien
Fengtien
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kai Yuan
Karachi
Kobe
London
Los Angele
Lyons
Manila
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Nagoya
Osaka
Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Jane
Saigon

CURRENT DEPOSIT

opened for approved custo is allowed at the rate of annum on daily balances Rs. 100,000 provided that yearly interest is not

FIXED DEPOSITS a year or shorter period on be ascertained on applica

Every description of BA CHANGE business transac

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Box No. 207.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

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of INDIA

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TAY.

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HABIT

MONTH.

pril 1st 1926,
L PAY YOU
will obtain
You so desire.

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Station,

RAFTS
and cultured

visiting public,

Bank Holidays.
11 p.m. on

per head.

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ko reach us.

by
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Koko you should
will be amazed
will make in your
love its perfume.
ooling & refreshing

ARMLESS.

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from the
n. Makes
A great

NDON.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT & DURING THIS WEEK

OWING TO GREAT RUSH : ONE WEEK MORE

KRISHNA CINEMA

Presents

VEILED ENEMY

OR

BEHIND the VEIL

KRISHNA'S MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION CO-STARRING

Miss ARMELINE & Mr. NANDRAM.

A mysterious Romantic Story full of dare-devil Stunts and Hair Inspiring actions.

A mysterious mystery, difficult to solve for an ordinary head.

COME and SEE IT TO-DAY

TIME : SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, AT 2-30 P. M.
DAILY 4-30—6-45—9—11-15 P. M.

Take a day off and Pay a visit to

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE - - - - New Charni Road.

Coming Shortly SHARDA Krishna Production "ASURI LALSA" Precious Tears.

Special Attraction for the NEW YEAR.

The most interesting change of Programme.

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THE WORLD'S SUPREME SHOW

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Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
MATINEE 4-30 P. M.

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS
NIGHT 9-30 P.M.

THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.

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45 ft. IN THE MID AIR.

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PATHE CINEMA

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Social Sensational Story.

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Featuring

The Well-known Screen-Star

MISS SULOCHANA

Who is at her best in this Picture.

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is also so nicely interwoven that it will also please you

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TO

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SPECIAL DECEMBER ISSUE

THE INDIAN REVIEW

EDITED BY G. A. NATESAN

INDIAN STATES & BRITISH INDIA
By Sir Valentine Chirol
[illegible] TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. By Lady Chatterjee
ENGLISH IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
By James H. Cousins, D. Lit.
MAYA AND CARLYLE
By J. C. Molony, I. C. S.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M. A.
THE LEAGUE AND WORLD-PEACE
By Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams
FEMALE EDUCATION IN BUDDHIST LITERATURE. By Dr. B. C. Law, M. A.
CO-ORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES. By "A Friend of the Ryot"
THE CONFLICT OF MORAL IDEALS
By Prof. A. R. Wadia, M. A.
INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE
By Mr. K. W. Rama Rao, B. A., B. L.
THE SPIRIT CONSTRUCTIVE
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani
INDIA AND CHINA
By Mr. V. B. Metta
THE PEACE OFFERING
By Srimati Svarna Kumari
MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH
By Mahatma Gandhi
OUR COUNTRYMEN ABROAD: In America; Kenya; Fiji; Rhodesia; New Zealand and Brazil
THE FALLACY OF 1s. 6d.
By Mr. C. C. Javeri, B. A.
MISS. SAROJINI CHATTOPADHYAYA (A Poem) By Mr. Bejoyananda [illegible] L.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FAMINE IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

A TOUR OF PERSONAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Hanmantrao Kanjalgi who recently travelled in the famine affected area of the Bijapur district to study on the spot the famine conditions sends us the following notes:

I left Bagalkot on the 31st morning and reached Hungund the same noon. In the evening and also on the 22nd morning I visited various houses in Hungund village and found that nearly 600 people had left the village about a month ago and more will leave it after the next new-moon-day. The next day I went to Sangam side with a friend. Sangam village is situated on the confluence of the two rivers the Krishna and the Malaprabha. There is continuous famine on this side since 1922 but the assessment for only the last two years (1924-25 and 1925-26) has been suspended.

Official Indifference.

The result of the utter indifference to the famine stricken condition of the area of the officials can be guaged from the following facts.

At the Sangam village the Korayas have 17 houses, the Vaddars 21, the Holers 29 while the Madras have 12; in all there are 79 houses. All these people, having no land of their own, supported themselves by working in the fields of the village rayats; at the present moment I found all 79 houses deserted with the exception of only 3 Holers who support themselves by begging.

A Pitiable Condition.

I gathered detailed information about the other higher caste-villagers. Out of the 150 houses which should have been inhabited in ordinary circumstances 70 houses are completely deserted; 27 houses are partly deserted. Out of the 88 houses whose inmates have not yet left many more will be partly or fully deserted after the Amavasya i.e. in the first week of January 1927. Leaving aside the population of the Korayars, Vaddars, Holers and Madras the population of the rayats in the village proper can be divided into two parts:—

	M	Women.	Children.
Those still living in the Village:— ..	151	145	147
Those that have left the Village ..	141	145	112
The total of those that are still living there is			443
The total of those have left is:—			398

The daily attendance at school which was 125 is only 50 now at the most.

The condition of the cattle is still worse:—In June 1925 the number of cattle was:—520. In June 1926 it was 351 while on the 23rd December 1926 it had decreased by 195. Owing to poor crops the assessment for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 has been suspended, but no relief-works have been started in these parts. This year is one of scarcity.

A Deserted Appearance.

The Sangam village presents the appearance of a plague-stricken locality. No half-hearted measures will restore the village to its normal condition.

Sangam is not a solitary instance of cruel famine and official neglect.

The information about five more villages near Sangam is given below.—

Village.	Assessment suspended for years.	Original population.	Present only.
Chandkamaldinni.	1923-24 & 1925-26	60	3
Kengal	1923-24 & 1925-26	200	40
Katagur	1923-24 & 1925-26 (half)	500	125
Juradgi	1923-24 & 1925-26	450	200
Khajgal	1924-25 & 1925-26	50	5

At Chandkamaldinni the inmates are the officiating-Patel Sangangauda, an old woman named Sabawa Biradar Patil and another man Yamanappa Ainoli. The sad tones of the Patil asking me in despair whether any relief-work had ever been started in these parts during all these famine years still ring in my ears. I left Sangam on the 24th morning and saw in the evening the Hungund lands lying between the Dhannur Karadi roads. These lands will yield nothing to the farmer. The cost of sowing etc. is a complete loss. Next day on the 25th I visited three other villages:—

Village.	Assessment suspended.	Population that left.
Ramvadgi	1923-24	50
Hagedhal	1923-24	100
Chatignur	1923-24	100

Faulty Method of Assessment.

The above is an approximate estimate. The Holers and other low-caste people who own no lands have left long ago. Out of the remaining many will leave shortly. The Anna-Valuation forms have been only filled and will show the crops in these parts to be nil. The pity is that the villagers had after the first rains undergone all the expenses of sowing. They are now repenting for having lost the seeds also. The mischievous method of valuing the crop without deducting the expenses, the over-valuation of the crop, the collection of former dues in a year of 6-anna crops, the collection of the instalments of the Takavi loans all these put together have driven the agriculturist from his dear home. The bait of loans for bunds which is now offered by the Collector does not attract on account of the high rate of interest, short time instalments and compound interest on failure of payments. Besides the people want the money for food for themselves and their cattle. Even people who are considered well-to-do want the loan, not for embankments but for daily food. If relief works are not started in the first fortnight of January whole villages will be depopulated.

INDORE LETTER.

THREATENED WATER FAMINE.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec 26.

The Regency Administration has seriously taken up the question of water supply to Indore city. Mr. A. W. Stone Bridge, the Resident Engineer of the Bombay Municipal Tansa Works, was here for a few days. Captain Amin, Director of Health Indore, Mr. Kadambi, the State Engineer and Mr. Pailleret Industry and Commerce Expert, had regular conference on the subject of the water supply of Indore City. This year too Indore State is threatened with water famine. Mr. Stone Bridge left Indore last week.

Mr. R. W[illegible], the Superintendent of the Malharashram, left for Bombay with a batch of Dhangar boys who are boarders in the institution. I hear the State authorities have made arrangements for accommodating the party in the Aurora House. During holidays Mr. Pai takes detachments of these poor boys for sight seeing. I hear this year the boarders will be shown Bombay, its harbour, docks and steamships.

The House-hold Officer, Mumtain Zin Bahadur K. B. Purandare, with his assistants left for Bombay to receive H. H. the ex-Maharani's party which is expected to arrive in Bombay in the last week of December. Sirdar K. G. Reshimwale, the Revenue Minister, also left for Bombay. I hear the Princess, and the little new Maharani are in England for their education and are left in charge of Dr. Hardi, the guardian of the Young Maharaja at Oxford.

Rana Bomb Jung, the uncle of the New Maharani, who was in Switzerland with the ex-Maharaja, is shortly returning to Indore for the celebration of his wedding. Miss Shanta Devi Shinde, the Adjutant General Shinde's daughter, is [illegible]. It is said the bride and the [illegible] will proceed to Europe after [illegible]

RAILWAY WORKERS IN BRITISH INDIA.

PLEA FOR ENQUIRY INTO GRIEVANCES.

On behalf of the Bombay Railway Workers, Mr. Jhabvalla, who is the Honorary General Secretary writes that the International Transport Workers' Federation at Amsterdam invited delegates for the All-Indian Railwaymen's Federation to attend their Congress in the middle of September but, owing to inability of local workers to go there, all the way, the following resolutions have been communicated unanimously to be moved before the International Transport workers' Federation Congress to which all the Federated Unions of Railwayworkers have given their cordial support:—

This Congress of the International Transportworkers' Federation representing the organized transport workers of 35 different countries views with grave concern the refusal of the Government of British India to give effect to the resolution passed without a division by the Indian Legislative Assembly on 5th February 1925 asking for an enquiry into the grievances of the 700,000 subordinate employees of the Indian railways. The Congress considers that there can be no justification whatsoever for the refusal of so modest and reasonable request coming from a Parliament representing the whole of the people of India and, therefore, while registering its most emphatic protest at so arbitrary an act by a Government whose primary function it is to care for the interests and give effect to the desires of the people it represents, instruct the Secretariat to take steps that pressure may be brought to bear upon the Government of India through the British Parliament and otherwise, to secure the institution of an inquiry and the remedying of justifiable grievances.

This Congress strongly disapproves of the attitude taken by the [illegible] of the various Railway Admin[illegible] not agreeing to recog[illegible]

An Unprecedent
TILL 31ST DECEMBER
TARACHAND P
PIONEER JEWELLER IN THE EAST W
On the ENTIRE STOCK
HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS
'Xmas & New Yea
AT ABSOLUTELY CHEA
Please Note New Address :— 73, MEDOW
Telephone No. 20289. (Next door in Med

Skin T

A Thankful Mother telli her little boy's complete reco

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lo nor Place, Lowesmoor, cester, England, writes:— should like to thank you fo benefit my little boy, 8 years has derived since taking Clarke's Blood Mixture. time ago he found sore his knee; within a short tim whole of the right side, incl the arm, was covered with places the size of half-cr he also had three large lumps form in the thigh. day after reading about C Blood Mixture, I thou would give it a trial, an taking it for a short ti completely recovered a not had any kind o Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood To-
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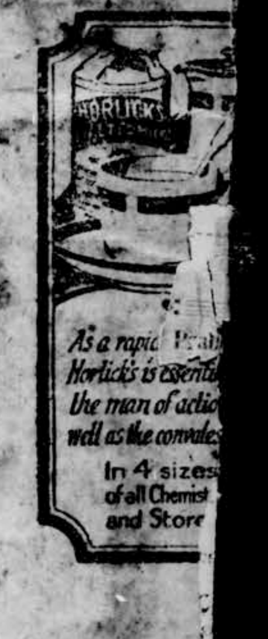

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+.08
+.12

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58,000
8,000
5,000

12.68
12.91
13.07

12.67
12,87
13.05

12.69
12.79

30
6.69	6.67+.05
6.63	6.70+.07
6.73	6.73+.07
6.80	6.81+.07
	6.85+.07
6.91	6.92+.08
	6.96+.08
7.02	7.02+.08
	7.04+.08
	7.05+.06
7.06	7.07+.06
7.10	7.09+.06
7,10	7.10.+06
	6.90+.05

SALES.

Liverpool Dec. 30
l, 5,000 bales.
tion 100 bales.
dian Cotton nil.

AN COTTON.

Liverpool Dec. 30

	Opening	Closing.
		13.15—.09
		13.01—.09
		12.87—.08
	12.75	12.73+.07
		12.67+.06
	12.63	12.62—.06
		12.57—.06
	12.53	12.53—.05
	....	12.55—.05
		12.60—.05
		12.68+.03
		12.50—.05
		12.57+.02
F Spot		14.00+.05

N COTTON.

Liverpool Dec. 30

	5.00+.10
ood	5.40
	5.40
	5.10+.10
od	5.30+.05
	5.50
	5.75
ood	6.00
	6.25
	5.70
od	5.20+.05
	6.30

ON SILVER.

London, Dec. 30.
t for prompt shipment. China
rket quietly steady.

	25-1|16
ard	24-7|8

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[illegible] London [illegible]

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11.1 4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 30.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-7|8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-17|32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1|2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 30.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	31.73
T.T. Milan on London	107.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.11
T.T. Paris on London	122.60

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Dec. 30.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£151,200,000
Public Deposits	£11,600,000
Other Deposits	£131,300,000
Government Securities	£34,200,000
Other Securities	£96,700,000
Notes and Coin	£30,100,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£278,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	21.04 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 30.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10-1|2
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£85-1 8
Conversion Loan	£75-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	£101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£57-1|2
Indian Stock 3-12 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1|4
Government Securities 3 p.c.	£59-5 8
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-5|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 30.

Copper, English Best Selected	£63-3|8
Copper, Braziers	£72
Yellow Metal	£67
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£28-7|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£16-1 4
Tin, English Ingots	£300

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 30.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment Sellers, Jan.-Feb.	50|9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb. Shipment Sellers. Jan.-Feb.	50|9
Market: Firmer.	
Wheat, Australian, Shipment Buyers, Jan.-Feb.	58|6
Market: Steady.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment Value, Dec.-Jan.	55|0
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment Sellers, May-June	51|0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan,	£17-0-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton Shipment Value, April-May	£16-0-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment Offered, Dec.-Jan.	£14-17-6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment Hull Paid Jan.-Feb.	£14-1[illegible]
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment Hull Paid Feb.-Mar.	£14-11-3
Linseed, La Plata, Shipment, Hull, Paid, April-May	£14-11-3

Market: Fairly good trade at higher prices.

Linseed, Bombay, Shipment Nominal, Dec.-Jan.	£18-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., delivery Sellers Jan.-Apl.	30|0
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., delivery Paid and Sellers, May-Aug.	29|10-1|2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment Sellers, Dec.-Jan.	£7-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment Sellers, Dec.-Jan.	£18-17-6
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton, Shipment Nominal, Dec.-Jan.	£17-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Sellers, Dec.-Jan.	£17-15-0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Buyers	1s. 6d.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, Sellers	1s. 7d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, Buyers	1s. 6-3|4d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot Sellers	1s. 7d.

[illegible] BILLS.

New York, Dec. 30.

COTTON STATISTICS.

(000 Omitted).

	1925.26	1924.25	1923.24	1922.23	1921.22
Carry Over American	2.991	2,319	2.573	4.879	9.364
Acreage Planted Amc.	48.090	42.691	38.701	34.016	31.[illegible]
Total Ginned Amc.	17.165	14.497	10.811	10.320	8.360
Yie'd per Acreage Amc.	167.2	157.4	130.6	141.5	124.5
Commercial Crop. Amc.	15.615	14.698	11.290	11.283	11.653
Consumption U. S. A.	7.201	6.852	6.217	7.312	6.549
Exports Amc.	8.154	8.196	5.772	4.[illegible]	6.316
World's Consumption Amc.	15.165	14.217	11.241	12,631	12.829
Indian Acreage	27.960	26.801	23.636	21.804	18,436
Indian Crop. 478 Lbs.	5.056	5.097	4.320	4.247	3.734
Bombay Receipts	3.334	3.634	3.291	3.641	3.462
Egyptian Acreage	1.998	1.856	1.780	1.868	1.339
Egyptian Crop. 478 Lbs.	1.029	1.507	1.353	1.391	837
World Consumption All Kinds		23.299	20.519	21.971	20.029

COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Shamji Moolji state in their weekly report:—

During this closing month there have been many steady markets in American Cotton. During the earlier sessions Cotton indicated absolutely, a downward trend. But as generally happens speculators appeared as buyers round 12 Cents level and lifted it up to the present 13 Cents. The rise appeares to be chiefly speculative and very little genuine. It is now high time for the market to react. Also heavy short covering lent its strength to the market. Further developments will have to be awaited during the "New Year" before commiting to any definite line.

However taking all circumstances into consideration one can confidently hope for a good reaction.

Our local market has in sympathy with the advance in Americans improved and in view of large curtailment of exports coupled with freer arrivals, will it is feared be a factor to depress our market. It is therefore, adviceable to sel at the present price.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

To-day the Bombay Gold market ruled quiet but steady. The closing prices are as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Bar Gold Spot	21	7	9
Posh delivery	21	7	0
March delivery	21	7	6
National Bank	21	13	0
Character Bank	21	11	6
Central Bank	21	10	6
Sovereigns Ready	13	7	6
Posh delivery	13	7	3

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

London prices showed a rise of 1/8d in the prices of Spot Silver, while forward quotation was unchanged. The rise in the Spot was attributed to India's buying for immediate shipment. China reports were also better. The Bombay market opened at a price of Rs. 57-1-6 but declined to Rs. 56-14-0 on general selling and finally the market closed as under with a better undertone.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Silver Spot	57	4	0
Posh delivery	57	6	0
March delivery	56	14	0
Double Optional premium.			
Posh	3	0	0
March	3	13	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

On reports of frost in Punjab, our market to-day opened very steady, January Wheat being quoted at Rs. 7-10-9 and May at Rs. 7-7-3. The sellers were mostly bulls who were securing profits.

The Linseed market ruled quiet but steady and finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat January	7	10	0
Wheat May	7	7	6
Linseed May	10	9	9

WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

During the week trading in Wheat has been rather quiet due to buyers holding back on the weaker London advices. However latest information shows damage by frost in Punjab. It is too early to ascertain the extent of the damage but now the market has recovered some of the decline and buyers show more inclination to buy.

Foreign news are quiet but steady. The revised official estimate of the Canadian wheat crop is for a yield about [illegible] million quarters while the Argentine and Australian crops are together expected to provide an exportable surplus of over 30 million quarters a figure which is well in excess of the average of recent years. As a result of the heavy supplies actual and prospective, prices have not shown wide fluctuations. The stocks are still low both in Great Britain and on the continent, likely shipments will find ready buyers in the near future.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.

Jan.-Mar., per cwt.	21|0
July-Sept. per cwt.	19|1-1|2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	19|[illegible]

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay. [illegible]

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady today by evidencing a rise of about a Pence or two per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices for distant positions. Belgian Beet and German Crystal Sugar Prices also record a rise of about [illegible] per cwt. in yesterday's closing [illegible].

The following are the closing [illegible] ruling the Bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/10 [illegible]
Transhipment Rs. 13/10 per cwt [illegible]
S. S. 'Gamaria' sh 20/ per cwt F.B.[illegible]
Ship. December sh 20/ per cwt F.B.M.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 20/9 per cwt F.B.M.
Ship. July-Aug-Sept. sh 18/1 per cwt
[illegible] C F F Sugar:—
[illegible] December sh 20/3 per cwt.
[illegible] January sh 20/8 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh 20/11 per cwt
B. V. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/13 per cwt.
Ship. 'Barbarigo' sh 19/8 per cwt F.B.M.
Ship. [illegible] sh 19/9 per cwt F.B.M.
Ship. December sh 19/11 per cwt F.B.M.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March sh 20/3 per cwt F.B.M.
Belgian [illegible] Ship. Nov-Dec sh 19/8 per cwt [illegible]
[illegible] Crystal selling Nov-Dec sh 19/7 per cwt F.B.M.
[illegible]—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL G[illegible]

Issued by the [illegible] Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

[illegible]

READ
Bombay
Chronicle
DAILY [illegible] SUNDAY
RETAIL [illegible]
ONE [illegible]

[illegible]

AND FINANCE

LY MARKET REPORT.

following are the forward rates December to March 1s. 6d.; April to May 1s. 5-31|32d., June to October 1s. 5-15 16d.; November 1s. 5-31|32d. and December 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling rate was stronger during the week, the closing quotation being 4.85-5|8. French francs suffered a slight set-back to 122.45 as compared to last week's closing quotation of 121.90, while the Belga after improving to 34.83 closed at 34.89. The Italian lira appreciated to 108.

GOLD.

Gold prices continued easier, falling from the last week's closing quotation of Rs. 21-7-3 per tola to Rs. 21-6-3. There is very little interest in this market and the stocks has diminished to about 12,000 tolas y. Stocks on hand are estimated at 3-3|4 lacs tolas. London gold price ned unchanged at 84s. 11-1|2d. and ate for sovereigns declined from 3-8 to Rs. 13-7-3 for both ready and ard. In our market the highest and t rates during the week were Rs. 3 and Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7.0 Rs. 21-6-6 for 18th January sett, and 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 17th February lement. The incoming mail is expected bring £19,000 gold. Inclusive of these vals and exclusive of the present week's pment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £61,500. The total ports during the week amounted to 4,14,329 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

silver market opened firmer with advances during the week particular- to bear covering operations for near y and in spite of no responsive acti- n China the market closed at Rs. 56-11 for first settlement. The rate for T.T. on London in Shanghai opened at 2s. 5-5|16d. and although slightly easier in the middle of the week closed at 2s. 5-3|8d. A feature of the week was the reversal of the discount on ready silver under forward to a premium of about three annas per 100 tolas as a result of arrivals being satisfactorily financed and bears covering. China banks' operations in this market have been heavier on the selling side. The daily average offtake continues fair at about 275 bars exclusive of about 1,200 bars railed up-country to meet requirements in those markets... The stocks on hand are estimted at about 6,000 bars. London silver prices improved to 24-15|16d. and 24-7|8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 57-1 and Rs. 56-6 for ready, Rs. 56-14 and Rs. 56-44 for 23rd December settlement and Rs. 57-1 and Rs. 56-7 for 24th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £67,000 silver, Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £285,000. The total imports amounted to 5413 bars and Rs. 1,86,268 in coin.

PIECE GOODS.

No developments have taken place in the piece-goods market, which continues easy as before. Owing to restricted enquiry prices in certain styles, have a weakening tendency. Local mills goods have been quiet with moderate retail off-take in greys. The constant decline in prices has unnerved the local as well as mofussil dealers. Mills and merchants have to suffer losses since Diwali as the big business done on the moorat day, was on the assurance that the prices have touched the bottom and the consumers will be attracted to put in their wholesale demand. The chief reasons to hold off free enquiries, are the limited capacity of consumers and money stringency. Uncertainty about the exchange, are still ahead. Business therefore can not be expected on a large scale. Fresh sales by the mills are very few, only the Hindoostan Mills, sold Land cloths at Rs. 0/13/9 per pound, while the sales of the Bombay Dyeing Mills are still under negotiations. The report of the Tariff Board is now anxiously awaited and the dealers think that some recommendations for the protection of the sales of Indian cloth lines would be proposed. If the present depression in the market continues for longer periods, the mills will be forced to curtail wages or working hours. Mills are anxious to get rid of their heavy holdings which continue increasing daily they do not find buyers in large quantities even if they offer reasonable prices.

In English goods, absence of demand is keenly felt, and this has been a source of anxiety as cheaper purchases are expected shortly, which would depress the prevailing values. Manchester quotations are easy. There is a good deal of tentative enquiry for replacement business at prices which Manchester is unable to compass until some definite is known regarding the future tendency of cotton and exchange, merchants may not be inclined to book orders in substantial quantities. In retail grey shirtings are totally neglected, as Japan qualities are far cheaper in prices. Grey Drills rule on an easy level. Grey Jaconets are at a stand still. Liepmann's No. 1,500 show remarkable steadiness. Millers in different widths have depreciated in values varying from 2 annas to 3 annas per piece. In Francis [illegible] and slack. In Japanese goods, there is moderate off-take in greys while other styles remain dull and depressed. Up-country demand had been very poor and no improvement is anticipated in near future. Values have been maintained but it is impossible to operate big business owing to general depressing tendency of the market. Merchants can not show any sort of interest in forward business, as the future course of the Bazar is still uncertain. Drills are easy. Grey shirtings rule on a low level; other styles are more or less steady. Although the rates offered by the import firms are attractive, no fresh business is reported during the week.

The quotations for the leading chops Creys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.		
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8 12 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 8 0
„ No. 2800	37×	9 8 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7 8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 8 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000..	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8 12 0
„ No. 2750	..45	
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15 10 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13 10 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38..	13 0 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..14 12 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 15 4 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 4 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 8 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 4 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 14 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..17 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22 0 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5 12 0
„ No. 69	..45×19	..5 6 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..7 12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 10 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..
„ No. 166	..39×20	..5 10 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..3 12 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	12 10 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..2 10 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 3 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3 10 0
„ 1K-4K38",48"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 8 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..4 8 0
„ No. 86,900	..40×18	..5 0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4 10 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4 4 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..4 8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9000	27×18	..3 3 0
„ No. 6181	.. „	..3 0 0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..2 10 0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..2 12 0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..2 14 0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..3 0 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4 6 0
„ No. 50000		..4 10 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4 14 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767	..28×18	..3 0 0
Greaves' No. 6000T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520	..28×18	..2 14 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car"	.. ..	..2 12 0

The above quotations are on Bazar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.		
No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net	
„ 2500 Shirtings	36× 40	..12 8 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „ ..	9 12 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „ ..	9 0 0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „ ..	9 0 0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „ ..	9 4 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „ ..	13 12 0
„ 39000 „	44×38 „ ..	12 8 0
„ 9898 „	38×38 „ ..	10 7 [illegible]
„ 4500 „	44×38 „ ..	13 0 0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „ ..	9 0 0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „ ..	13 0 0
„ 7777 „	36×40 „ ..	13 8 0
„ 7500 „	36×40 „ ..	11 12 0
„ 3 A Globe	36×40 „ „	15 0 0
„ „ 6000	„ ..	14 12 0
'C" Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond	7 8 0
9" Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7 8 0
'Elephant" Drils	..29×40 „	..13 8 0
'Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	..10 4 0

YARN MARKET.

31st December, 1926.

Since our last, a better feeling prevailed in our market during the week under review and the turnover was satisfactory especially in Japanese yarns and was rather quiet in case of English and Indian yarns. Demand was found from consuming centres and the off-take was rather satisfactory. Cotton remained steady during the week and the result was that a good demand was found from all the consuming centres. It is expected that the American cotton will not be going down and will be steady [illegible] and [illegible] and if it is so the yarn market is expected to remain firm at the present level of prices and will not go down any further. [illegible] or less [illegible] there are no fresh arriv[illegible] as any shipments business is not at all reported. Owing to resolution to work full time in Manchester, the prices went down a little bit but they are found rather high in competition with Japanese yarns and so no business has resulted and we do not expect any good business unless the prices are still cut further.

JAPANESE YARNS. Turnover was quite satisfactory especially in 32s, 2/42s Grey yarns and it is expected owing to good off-take, prices in these yarns will not be going down any further. In case of Mercerised yarns, prices went down heavily dring the last week but the result was that a good offtake was found during the week. At the same time the Importing Offices have not done any business during the last week and as they are not sellers at the buyers rates, market in ready has improved. It is also expected that they will not be going down any further to meet the buyers but the prices here will be coming up and then business in forward delivery will be possible. Sampin has been closed during the week but the undertone is strong in sympathy with the American cotton and Exchange remained unchanged at 1341-2.

INDIAN YARNS. Prices have not gone down at all but as the offtake is not quite satisfactory dealers are not prepared to go in for any big lots. It is hoped that in sympathy with the steady cotton, demand will slowly and slowly be created and if the offtake will be quite satisfactory there is chance of business being done with the Mills. Mills are not prepared to sell at cut rates as they find these rates being low, if they cut any further it will put them to a heavy loss. No business is reported for China and although good inquiries were found from Rangoon, actual busines was not at all reported.

The outlook is no doubt favourable and everything depends upon the course of cotton in the next few weeks and if cotton continues to be steady at this level free buying in yarns is expected.

DECCAN GYM. TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following is the result of the matches played on Wednesday the Open Tennis Tournaments:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

1 K. K. Mehandale beat R. B. Tilak 6—1; 6—0. 2, N. B. Bhagwat beat G. V. Vartak 6—3, 6—2. 3. D. G. Powar beat V. R. Joshi 8—6; 6—3. 4. D. G. Powar beat M. N. Doshi 6—1; 6—1. 5. P. H. Barve beat R. S. Purandare 6—8; 6—4. 6. M. K. Gadgil beat G. G. Malshe 6—4; 6—0.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

1. K. K. Mehandale and V. S. Sowani beat R. B. Tilak and Paranjpe W. O. 2. P. Rangaswamy and S. S. Desai beat S. G. Pendse and M. N. Paranjpe 6—0, 6—2. 3. D. Jeejeebhoy and K. B. Lele beat K. G. Karve and A. S. Vazir 6—2; 6—1. 4. P. Rangaswamy and S. S. Desai beat P. D. Khare and R. B. Karandikar 6—0; 6—0. 5. V. R. Joshi and Y. J. Negarkar beat K. K. Mehandale and V. S. Sowani 6—4; 3—6; 6—3. 6. N. B. Bhagwat and S. Y. Ponkshe beat G. G. Malshe and B. G. Kulkarni 6—3; 6—2. 7. D. V. Vartak and G. M. Gole beat G. P. Gaikwad and A. S. Nikam 6—4; 6—1. 8. S. V. Vartak and V. K. Patankar beat N. D. Pillay and S. G. Karkhanis 7—5; 7—5.

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JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price—1 Cake 8 as.
[illegible]
12 cakes Rs. [illegible]

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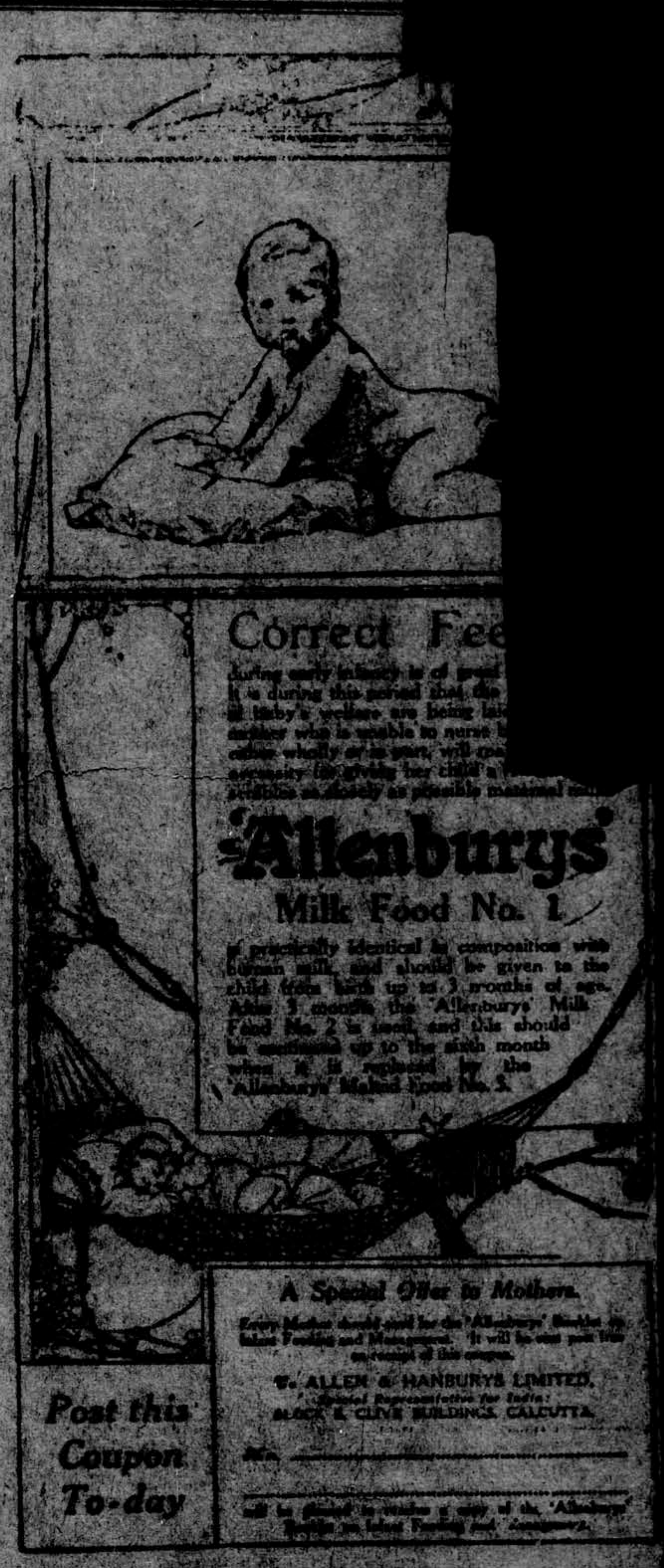
SAVE [illegible]



Correct Fee

during early infancy is of great
It is during this period that the
of baby's welfare are being lai
mother who is unable to nurse
either wholly or in part, will
necessity for giving her child a
substitute as closely as possible maternal milk

'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

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A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

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Energy! Bodily health and nerve strength! These are the secrets of those happy exceptional days when "everything seems to go right," when you have an unwonted feeling of vigour and cheerfulness, and everyone remarks: "You're looking awfully well to-day."

Read the figures given below. They prove that with Sanatogen you will work better, feel better, and be able to enjoy your leisure hours to the full. Sanatogen builds up your health, it adds strength to strength, because it infuses into the body cells exactly those elements—Phosphorus and Albumin—from which nerve strength and bodily health are derived.

The Test (from reports in "Medical Echo," Jan. 1925.)

Groups of healthy people were tested after 6 hours' work. Their fatigue was measured and it could be proved that only 14% of their normal vitality was left. When they had taken Sanatogen for a fortnight their fatigue was measured again after the same work and notwithstanding the strenuous work they [illegible] of their normal vitality left. They were [illegible]

[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: 5th day of Winter Races.
Proclamation Parade, Cooperage, 8 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda," arrived London on Thursday, the 30th ult.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis will conduct the weekly divine service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. The morning divnie service will be at 7-30 a.m. All are invited to attend.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

The first annual anniversary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), when two mass meetings of the Textile workers will be held, one at Kurla at 6-30 P.M., and the other at Madanpura, at 8-30 P.M.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 3rd Football match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds, on 29-12-1926, between the P. Y. C., H. G., and the Queen Star Club Kirkee and ended in a win for the former by 2 goals to 1.

12TH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To-day's (Saturday's) programme in connection with the 12th National Convention, Bombay is as under.—

At 9-30 a.m., there will be the plenary session, and public meeting will be held at 7 p.m., when Dr. S. K. Datta will speak on "Inter-communal situation in India,"

To-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., there will be the plenary session.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A Wall Calendar for 1927 from Messrs. [illegible]wood and Co., Carnac Road and Lohar Street, Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from Messrs. S. V. Wagh and Sons, Agents, Gokak Falls.

A Permanent Calendar from Messrs. H. B. Babu and Co., Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from Messrs. M. Dawoodbhai and Bros., Hardware, Mill, Gin, Railway and Shipping Stores, Bombay.

WAHABI VANDALISM DENOUNCED.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS URGE SUSPENSION OF HAJ.

Under the auspices of the Jamaitai Khuddamul Hkramain, a public meeting of Muslims of Bombay was held on Friday 9 P.M. on the open ground opposite the Nawab's Mosque, Bhendi Bazar under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi when over 5,000 Muslims were present. The meeting passed a resolution denouncing the atrocities and vandalism of the Nejdis on Hedjaz and urged the postponement of the Haj as a protest. Among the speakers were Maulana Kutbudin Ahmed of Ferangi Mahal and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad.

MUD SLINGING.

BUSY MISCHIEF MAKERS.

Mud-slinging has an extraordinary fascination for some people. Gossip and other forms of mischief-making are the breath of life to them. They talk and talk and talk. I know one house in London where the guests meet their hostess to discuss the actions, or probable actions, of well-known people. I have ceased to go to that house, for I detest gossip.

I like to admire the good in men and women round me, but I hhave quite enough to do to mind my own business without discussing and commenting on their.

It is impossible to do two things well at the same time so as it is a question of mi[illegible]ing my own or other people's business I prefer to mind my own, which is quite big enough job for me.

One of the most abominable forms of mischief-making is anonymous letterwriting. I know a woman who does this. She goes out a great deal, smiles on everybody in a charming manner, and then, having gathered sufficient gossip to make trouble between friends or relations, she adds a little of her own invention, and despatches this in the form of an anonymous letter.

In one particular case a mother who is [illegible]d to a rather difficult son is frequently being worred by accounts of his doings—wrongdoings, of course.

Sometimes they are things that the mother knows already; at others, fabrications of the mischief-makers' brain.

[illegible] mischief-maker I heard of re[illegible] spends most of his time either wri[illegible] or telling things to people that he [illegible] ought to know—a misplaced kindness which can well be disposed with. [illegible] refuse to read books which tear [illegible] fellow-creatures to pieces or listen to [illegible] Mischief-making will then die a [illegible] death.—"Daily Express."

[illegible] Spend so much for Clothes why not be certain that they are mad by artistic Tailo[illegible]
[illegible] FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
[illegible] STREET . . . . BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-15 p. m.
THE NOVICE PLATE.—Div. I. (6 fur.)

APPLES	1
CHEVALIER	2
LUCKY THOUGHT ..	3

2-45 p. m.
THE NOVICE PLATE.—Div. II. (6 fur.)

MALTA	1
MANECK PASHA	2
YETIM	3

3-15 p. m.
THE NOVICE PLATE.—Div. III. (6 fur.)

HAWAD	1
NOOR MAHAL	2
HALFA	3

3-45 p. m.
THE CARLISLE PLATE.—(7 fur.)

BRIDAULT	1
ROSE WATER	2
THE TYPOON	3

4-15 p. m.
THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Div. I. (7 fur.)

SILVER THRUSH ..	1
ZULU	2
SANATOGEN	3

4-45 p. m.
THE WINDSOR PLATE.—(7 fur.)

ULSTER ALLY	1
JOE'S LUCK	2
MOSS	3

5-15 p. m.
THE MANCHESTER PLATE—1¼ miles

TRUE GRACE	1
FUN OF THE FAYRE ..	2
CANDLE HILL	3

5-45 p. m.
THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Div. II. (7 fur.)

ANDHRA VALLEY	1
ARAB PRINCE	2
SELMAN	3

SEXEX'S DOUBLE.

BRIDAULT.
ALSTER ALLY.

SWETAMBER STHANAKWASI JAIN CONFERENCE

NEED OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

—Madhav Baug was the scene of great enthusiasm on Friday morning when the Swetamher Sthanakwasi Jains of India met in Conference under the presidentship of Seth Bhairanandji Shethia of Bikaner to discuss the various problems—religious, social and educational—affecting their community. A large number of delegates from all parts of the country and numerous visitors including several ladies and Jain 'Munis' attended. Swami Sharyahdandji of the Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Khar and several other non-Jains also attended.

Exactly at 11-30, the proceedings of the Conference began with welcome songs and prayers recited by irls of the community. Muni Nanchandraji, the religious head of the Jains of Bombay, then addressed the Conference on the advisability of reforming the different religious and educational institutions run by the Jains and asked those present to give up all that was unnecessary and follow the advice given by the great founders of the Jain religion.

Mr. Meghjibhai Thoban, the Chairman of the Reception Committee then welcomed the delegates. In his address Mr. Thoban traced the history of the Conference and said that during its existence of 20 years, that was the first time it was during its Jai existence of 20 years, that was meeting in Bombay. The Conference first met in 1906 at Morvi in Kathiawar, and held its second sessions at Rutlam where it resolved to found a Taining College at Rutlam, a boarding house at Bombay and a four annas fund. The next sessions of the Conference were held at Ajmer, Jullundor and Secunderabad in 1908, 1910 and 1913 respectively. Soon after that Rai Bahadur Chhagan Mulji the Chief Secretary of the Conference breathed his last and the activities of the conference slackened slowly to such an extent that the college at Rutlam and the Boarding house at Bombay had to be closed and the four annas fund remained uncollected. After a silence of about 12 years the conference held its sixth sessions at Malkapur last year where it resolved to reorganise the training college at Ajmer and the boarding house at Bombay.

Mr. Meghjibhai then referred to the various evils in the Jain Society and said that to eliminate early marriages, old marriages, bigamy, ignorance and illiteracy, the best way was to spread as much education in the community as possible. He suggested establishment of schools for boys and girls and raising of scholarships for students in High schools and colleges.

Cocluding, he suggested that the best way to organise the Jains was to unite the three different sections of the nains and hold a Joint Conference of all of them.

Sheth Bhairanandji Shethia of Bikaner was then formally elected President, and after he delivered his Presidential address, the Conference adjourned till Saturday.

In a letter to the Press, Mr. M. K. Acharya, calls the attention of the authorities to the impending famine conditions in South Arcot and Chingleput Districts which, he says, call for immediate investigation, suspension of [illegible] collections and starting of relief works, wherever necessary.—[illegible]

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

What everyone wondered, who saw Harold Lloyd's latest feature Pathecomedy, "Hot Water," at the Royal Opera House for the third week's run, was, when is this great comedian going to have a heart and stop making people laugh so hard that their sides ache. Just as "Girl Shy" was greater than any previous Lloyd comedy, so is "Hot Water," greater, even, than "Girl Shy". When it comes to making people shriek and roar with laughter Lloyd stands head and shoulders above any other comedian in the field of screen comedy.

And once again, Lloyd has lived up to his enviable reputation for originality. Not only is the story original, but the way in which he makes you laugh is also unusual and novel. This time he is seen as a confirmed bachelor, who swears that he will never fall for a pair of soft boiled eyes. But at this point Fate takes a hand in the proceedings, and throws a monkey wrench into the smooth running machinery of his existence. The monkey wrench is an irresistibly charming one, in the person of Jobyna Ralston, than whom there is no fairer in this land of beautiful women. The result is, that poor Harold's dream of a life of single blessedness fades into darkest oblivion. After a glorious honeymoon, he finds that there are many thorns along the primrose path of love In his case they take the form of human beings in the persons of his in-laws. They are about as much help to a happy married life, as a broken leg is to a race horse. However, in the end Harold, in desperation, takes the bull by the horns and rids his love nest of these impediments.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

"The Beautiful Rebel," Marion Davies's newest picture in 9 parts, which comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week is the most pretentious picture ever made, com[illegible] a charming love story and a series of dramatic thrills with the most important events in the founding of the American Republic. For magnitude, for dramatic sweep, for sheer splendour and magnificence of settings and costumes, it surpasses any other picture. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, Paul Revere, and other famous characters live again on the screen, together with Lord Cornwallis, Sir William Howe, Col Rahl, King Lowis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The ballroom scene at Philadelphia is a photodrama novelty. The Management of the Wellington Cinema offer as their New Year Super production." "The Beautiful Rebel featuring Marion Davies. Although the picture is in 9 parts there is no change in the timeings of the shows which are as usual, that is five shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST END CINEMA

The Management of the West-End Cinema (New Chirney Road) announces a very splendid picture selected for the New Year. It is entitled "The Humming Bird" and features the lovely adorable Gloria Swanson. It a smashing, thrilling, sensational story in 8 parts, of Underworld Paris and its cutthroat apaches. "The Humming Bird" fleeting like a shadow through Montmartre—terryfying the civilians—baffling the police—sneering at law and order—until the Great War transforms everybody and everything. Here is the greatest Gloria Swanson Picture ever made. It is a picture unique, marvellous and sensational.

PRECIOUS CINEMA

"THRU THE FLAMES" will appeal to all who love the big thrilling scenes backed by a wealth of sentiment. Big appeal lies in the human interest that surrounds the Fire Department, as well as big spectacular fire scenes. Pathos, comedy, romance, and thrills. See THRU THE FLAMES. You will laugh and weep—a real thriller, replete with heart throbs and excitement. THRU THE FLAMES is a splendid picture with as thrilling and spectacular a fire scene as has ever been filmed. A three story apartment house burned to the ground before your eyes—a smashing climax that will pull you out of your seat—the most exciting feeling in the biggest thrill picture ever filmed. This picture in 5 parts is screened at the Precious Cinema (Lamington Road) to-night and this week.

THE CITY'S AMUSEMENT

KARLEKER'S CIRCUS

The Karlekar Circus company, under the guidance of Prof. Shanker [illegible] have been treating the public of Bombay for the last few days. For one who had seen them a few years back, the new changes they have introduced now, both in [illegible] and bars, are striking. The [illegible]ble Conference of the Lions, goats and buffaloes, partaking food at the same table, the tigers passing through a circle of fire and the encircling of a [illegible] by distant throws of sharp [illegible] enough thrill and sensation. [illegible] dance on a thin wire, and [illegible] single-wheeled cycle tricks are some of the elegant exercises displayed by the fairer sex. The rollicking [illegible] of the buffoons at intervals produce [illegible] lower order of animals are very well trained. It is really a [illegible] small and [illegible] enjoying [illegible] playing smart tricks [illegible] show is well worth the [illegible] the Bombay public [illegible]

THE GOVERNOR & BOY SCOUTS

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE.

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Governor's New Year Message to the Scouts of the Bombay Presidency.—

"Scouts and Scouters of the Bombay Presidency,—Another year of useful work has been left behind since I had the privilege of wishing you good luck and good camping through my New Year's message of 1926, when I called on you to send your thoughts of good-will and comradeship to the Scouts of this great land, and to the Scouts across the seas. Again I wish you a further year of happy and useful work on behalf of this great Brotherhood of Service."

"Our rate of progress, both in point of efficiency and numbers, compares very favourably, not merely with other parts of India, but with other parts of the world as well. The credit for all this is due to the Scoutmasters who have continued to work in the spirit of sacrifice, and to the Rovers, Scouts and Cubs themselves, who, realising this sacrifice, have given their best in this great movement.

You have all read of the great International Scout Conference held at Switzerland, where 32 nations were represented, and you must also have heard of the forward step that was taken to bring the Scouts of all parts of the world nearer each other. This Conference agreed upon a Jamboree in 1929, and it is my hope and wish that, by the time that that Jamboree comes into existence, we too should run a Jamboree of our own in which all Scouts and Scouters of Bombay can join together for a few days of happy companionship, living together irrespective of caste, race or community."

ANTIECIEDENTS OF ABDU[illegible] RASHID

POLICE ENQUIRIES

DELHI, Dec. [illegible]

Report has it that investigations in connection with the murder of Swami [illegible]dhanand have gone a step further and [illegible] The antecedents of the accused Abdul [illegible] have disclosed his previous connection with the cities of Meerut and Luckno[illegible] where proper police enquiries have been started. Police are also enquiring in the matter of the Urdu [illegible] written by a Meerut [illegible] threatening the late Swami to [illegible] his Shuddhi activities at the risk of [illegible] life.—A.P.

A NEW BORN BABE IN G[illegible]

One more newly born female child apparently left by her mother was found lying in a gutter at Duncan Road on Tuesday morning by a Municipal Sweeper. The baby was living when found and was removed to the Motlabai Hospital where it died on Wednesday morning.

The police inquiries as regards the person who left the child in the gutter are in progress.

Meanwhile, the Coroner's [illegible] at an inquest held on Wednesday [illegible] recorded a verdict of death by [illegible] due to exposure. The Jury were of opinion that the child was left exposed under such circumstances as made the act [illegible] in the light of section [illegible] Indian Penal Code.

POLICE AND PE[illegible]

The Commissioner of Police [illegible] to bring into operation [illegible] the pedestrians and [illegible] to the President to the Corp[illegible] passed on the [illegible] less [illegible] of a rule [illegible] Commissioner of Police [illegible] Sub-section (1) [illegible] person shall walk [illegible] City Police Act [illegible]

[illegible] MAGISTRACY

GO[illegible]ENT'S SUGGESTIONS

Some [illegible] items are on the January [illegible] of the Bombay Municipal Corporation [illegible] will come for discussion this month. [illegible] a letter to the President of the Corpo[illegible], the Acting Secretary to the Gover[illegible], Home Department, replying to th[illegible] correspondence on the subject of appoint[illegible] of a Presidency Magistrate for the [illegible] of municipal cases states that Government desire to commend the proposal very earnestly to the favourable consideration of the Corporation. He points out that it would result in an increased revenue [illegible] the Corporation from fines, which should cover most, if not all, of the cost incurred by the Additional Court, and incidentally would enable the Presidency Magistrates to devote part of their time to the juvenile court which is to be established under the Bombay Children Act. Government believe that this measure has the sympathy of the Corporation, but it cannot be introduced at present as the Magistrates are already fully occupied with Municipal and other cases.

TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following are extracts from the "Labour Gazette" for December:—

In December 1926, the cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay City was 156 as against 15[illegible] in the preceding month. The index number for food was 154 two points higher than in the month of November 19[illegible]

In November 1926, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay was 1[illegible] as against 147 in the previous month. As compared with October 1926, there was a rise of one point in the food group but the non-food group declined by [illegible] points. There was a fall of one point in cereals which was counterbalanced by a rise of 4 points in [illegible] and the index number for food grains remained stationary at 1[illegible].

During November 1926 the number of disputes was four all of which occurred in cotton mills, one each in Ahmedabad and [illegible] and the rest in Bombay City. The number of workpeople involved in all these four disputes was 1,[illegible] and the number of working days lost was 3,0[illegible].

TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" gives a review of trade unions in the Presidency during the fourth quarter of 1926.

There were no outstanding features in connection with the [illegible] during the quarter under review. Two more unions of the lower grade staff and menials of the Postal Department were formed at Ahmedabad and [illegible]. The two Unions of [illegible] mill workers in Broach [illegible]

UNIV[illegible]

LEGISLATION [illegible] PECT TO RECOM[illegible]

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University to be held on the [illegible] tant, a proposal would be [illegible] the Goverment to undertake [illegible] diate necessary legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee [illegible] University Reform as [illegible] by the Senate and to provide in the [illegible] Budget an annual grant of at least Rs. [illegible] lacs to enable the University to develop its teaching and extension activities on the lines recommended by the Committee and approved by the Senate.

A deputation consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate would [illegible] His Excellency the Chancellor in order to lay before him the [illegible] in the resolution.

VALUE OF AN INTERVIEW.

GREAT TEST BY JUDGES

Can the average employer form a reliable estimate from a personal interview of the general intelligence and ability of the man who wants work?

The results of an investigation into the value of an interview as a means of estimating general intelligence, are published by the Cambridge University Press as a monograph supplement of the British Journal of Psychology.

One hundred and [illegible] from two London [illegible] interviewed by 91 judges [illegible] conclusions set out by the [illegible] supplement, Mr. [illegible] 36, are:—

The interview [illegible] ly valueless as [illegible] general ability, [illegible] terview estimates [illegible] correlation with [illegible] mates and the [illegible]

The interview, [illegible] ed to be a means of [illegible] nal qualities [illegible] tunity for the [illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY JANUARY 1, 1927.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

aulana Abul Kalam Azad, interviewed the Associated Press representative, de d that Gauhati had given him a feeling of depression and hopefulness. He depressed because another session had and gone without their solving the munal problem, though the oc uired the Congress to concentrate solely on this question and put ole organization to ut 1927. He he

amazing prejudices based on sectori ventions and other minor differences sion round it," and that it has not t "long view of things" by throwing doors open to all sections of political op and forming a really representative bod invulnerable power. We have always the view that a separate political organ tion for Muslims is neither desirable necessary. And the correctness of th view was demonstrated during the height of the Non-Co-operation movement, when, as result of unanimity of action as well as aim between the two communities, the League virtually functioned as, to use the happy phrase of Pirzada Muhammed Hussain, the Muslim Department of the Congress. The Gauhati Congress would have hastened the restoration of that unanimity if it had faced the realities of the situation and modified its Council programme, without endangering the spirit of resistance to the bureaucracy. Not only has it not done so, but by its new franchise rule it has put another obstacle in the way of increasing number of Muslims being drawn into its fold. But the Muslims must share a large part of the blame for the Congress decision. For there was nothing to prevent them, under the old franchise rule, from joining the Congress and influencing its policies and programmes. The feeling of mutual fear and distrust which has been aggravated by recent events is, however, responsible for the mistaken belief which Muslims, as a whole entertain that they can only safeguard their legitimate rights through an organisation of their own. There are passages in the speeches delivered by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Muslim League which show how strong is the hold which communalism has on the minds of Muslims. Discussing the entente between Hindus and Muslims, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir says:

"The Muslims, who were feeling keenly on the Khilafat question, thought that the Congress could help them in saving the Khilafat, while a large number of Hindu politicians, who professed sympathy with that cause, tried to utilise the upheaval of Muslim sentiment for their own purposes, without desiring any lasting or business-like co-operation with Muslims. It was commonly believed that Turkey would not any longer be a Power that would count for anything and Hindu politicians freely expressed their sympathy with what they believed to be a lost cause. But when Turkey merged out of the struggle, in fairly strong and healthy position, though with dominions considerably reduced, a change came over their feelings, and their usually hostile attitude towards Muslims, which had been in abeyance under the potent influence of Mahatma Gandhi began to reassert itself."

No impartial student of the Non-Co-operation movement will accept Shaikh Abdul Qadir's analysis which is amazing both in its disregard of facts and the ordinary human feeling of gratitude. The support which Hindus gave to the Khilafat movement was as genuine as it was disinterested and it was a proof that, given the will, nothing was easier to achieve than heart unity between Hindus and Muslims. It is possible to trace the true causes of the present strained relations between Hindus and Muslims without imputing unworthy motives on either sides.

There are, however, passages in both the addresses which bring into relief the anxiety of Muslim leaders to arrive at an amicable adjustment of differences between the two communities. Both the addresses rightly denounce as a product of heated brains the theory that "a number of Muslims desire to bring the Afghans or any other of the neighbouring Muslim people into India and introduce Muslim rule in the country." But just as Muslim leaders are anxious to denounce this theory, they should also on their part not entertain the equally false theory that their Hindu fellow-countrymen have any design of establishing Hindu Raj, despite what a few irresponsible fanatics, here and there, may say. Once the mutual distrust engendered by such base suspicions is removed, unity between the two communities is the simplest thing to be achieved on a basis of give and take and mutual tolerance. Both the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Muslim League realise the need for unity and the suggestion they have made for a Round Table Conference, to be summoned by the Congress and the League, of representatives of the two munities is one which deserves to b fect to immediately. The Conference

function of public servants. He says: "The officials in this country have been wielding and, in spite of the changing times, still continue to wield great power, which hey can use to the advantage of one party nd to the disadvantage of the other, and n such occasions it becomes a matter of ery vital interest to the communities concerned, whether the person in power at a rticular time or in a particular locality longs to one community or the other. ey have opportunities of rendering serices to those whom they want to help d if one community has a much larger nber of helpers than the other, it makes ifference not only to its present but to future." Shaikh Abdul Qadir here evide y has in mind public servants who are alse to their trust. India needs public ser nts who hold the scales even between the different communities and the fe we have of public servants of the cla Shaikh Abdul Qadir has in view, the be for the country. The right view to tak n this matter is one which was beautif expressed by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar in presidential address and it is that "the best way of advancing politically one wn community is to raise the status of communities as a whole." If this view widely shared by Hindus and Muslims, ity between them, of which many of us ha despaired, will be cahieved in a day.

ADERS' CLIMB-DOWN.

The st responsible leaders of the Congress, er adopting apparently stiff resolutions soothe their Swarajist conscience, have ta the very first opportunity of telling us t they are quite prepared to climb down in tual practice to a material extent It must acknowledged on their behalf that the pace was unexpectedly forced much ag st their will by their Left wing followers some No-changers and the eleventh-ho bsence of the Responsivist leaders did give them half a chance of playing th part of wise mediators between the two remes. No sooner, therefore, were they ee from the oppressing atmosphere of G hati than they hastened to assure their ntrymen in the freer atmosphere of C utta that they did not think much of t w sections forced upon them by some s Congressmen. It will be easily adn that Pandit Motilal is the most unco mising champion of the old policy of truction. Is it not surprising, th e, to hear him talking in softer tone harping only on the question of office the only point of difference between Co smen and the Responsivists? Evidently, now in no mood to make much of ref budgets and supplies wholesale; fo says "in the Assembly, where there question of office, it should be eas all progressive parties to fall in line w s if a really earnest attempt is made n all sides." Things may also be exp to run comparatively smoothly in the uncils. For, apart from the issue of offic which the shrewd President rightly d isses as "academic" in view of the Cong s strength in the Councils, the leaders e not shown any inclination to heap co on Ministers and hold up all work. In t respect Mr. Satyamurti had to face ma awkward questions in and outside the ongress, but the astute leader of the Cong ss party in the Madras Council, has chosen give very diplomatic answers. While he id his homage to the memory of Deshab hu Das who "though in a minority succe d in his object" (of destroying the Beng Ministry), he has expressed no desire to mulate his great example. Surely the C gressmen in Madras, though not in an ab ute majority in the Council, can move hea n and earth to unsettle their ministers. ut Mr. Satyamurti is too shrewd not to elcome the substitution of Independent y Justicist Ministers. And so while upholding the duty of "making the working of dyarchy difficult if not impossible" he hastens to add the rider —which practically nullifies the first proposition—that "as to the time and the manner in which this is to be done in the various provinces, would depend on the parties in the various Councils themselves".

When we turn, however, from Councils to the much-needed work in the country we confess to a sense of distress and despair. The time is, indeed, oppor une for inaugurating a great agitation roughout the country on the vast cons tional and administrative issues that c ont us to-day. Mr. Iyengar—who has a done well to most conciliat spirit towards our pointed ers that are Indian outsized the nenion on ur d exchange. t the Con t session to such vital the task of re difficult od wishes d that the d mainly st dissenhe august has been, out this from the artorial l as n its y rea head ion of ised" ound anis oun. local not ard. The re her ng es, at ne s

ART IN BARODA.

CHANGED ATMOSPHERE.

(BY KANAYALAL H. VAKIL.)

The art world in Baroda, it may be a very small community, is not denied is share of excitement and anticipations. The speculations of the enthusiast inspire the prophet and annoy the cynic. The community is evidently feeling the effects of a changed atmosphere. Its interest in the passing and the forthcoming events is, not by any chance, abstract. The questions it discusses are tangible. And, the suggestions it receives are for immediate application. New ideas and ideals are examined with purpose, not expressed only.

A New Visitor.

Mr. H. Hyam, President of the Liverpool Academy of Art, and a distinguished artist, has been commissioned by His Highness the Maharaja to examine, arrange and. if necessary, to restore the pictures in the palaces. He is both emphatic and definite in his views about Indian art. He admires greatly the artistic achievements recorded in the paintings with the Indian technique and treatment, both old and new. But he does not believe that instruction in art should be founded on a series of rigid negations. He would like to leave the student free to observe and study life, literature and the artistic masterpieces ancient and modern and free to experiment with and develop the technique most congenial to his temperament and capacity. He must, he said, at all costs, learn to draw and paint. There is, he suggested, neither philosophy nor art in imperfect or immature technique or treatment.

Kala Bhavan Director.

The appointmen ing Morcie as Director of the K n, technical institute of the State, is, again, the subject of many interesting speculations about the forthcoming changes in the Bhavan. The painting and architectural sections of the institute have already begun with their innovations. Mr. Pramod K. Chatterji, the well-known Bengali artist from Andhra Jateeya Kalashalla, is now in charge of the painting classes. His zeal for his work appears to be the natural outcome of his optimism. He is satisfied with the students who seek his guidance. He sets before them examples of Indian painting, mostly his own work and that of the students from Andhra and a few of the "Bengal Schools," as a necessary preliminary to more distinct efforts. He is, he said, conscious of the necessity for precaution against the dead uniformity of an imposed 'style." He expects to overcome easily the danger. It is to be hoped events will justify the expectations.

Instruction in Architecture.

Mr. V. V. Vadnerker from Bombay has now been made responsible for the architectural classes of the institute. He is duly qualified for the work. His practical experience in Bombay and Bengal and his training in England entitle him to the joy and zeal he feels in his work. He has great devotion for the past architectural achievements of the country. He will be assisted by Mr. Narmadashankar Mulji Sompura whose knowledge and experience of the traditional Hindu forms and designs in architecture would stimulate their hitherto neglected study. Prof. Batley, of the School of Architecture in Bombay, has, it is said, undertaken to guide or rather supervise the work of the classes.

Palace Decorations.

Students of the Bombay School of Art are also given the work for some interesting decorations meant to be carried out in one of the palaces. They are already busy with the work. It is, again, another item in the forecasts from the prophet and the cynic. They are also busy, of course, with their conjectures.

Museum and Gallery.

Mr. S. P. Ganguli, Curator of the Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, has survived the benevolant attention from his friends in Bombay. He is planning definite and systematic endeavours that could make the Museum and the Gallery more actively educative and more in contact with the life of the people. His experiments in lacquer, his new films illustrative of the objects in the museum and his aptitude for research ought to be of great help to the Kala Bhavan also. There should be, as a matter of principle and necessity, greater and more effective co-ordiantion of activities between the Kala Bhavan and the Museum and Gallery. If the Kala Bhavan can be made to benefit by the valuable exhibits in the Museum and the Gallery it would not be long before the Kala Bhavan would make its mark by the artistic distinction of its work and the talents, hitherto unrevealed, of its students.

Change or Advancement.

The atmosphere is changed. There is limit neither to the number nor to the variety of speculations in the art world both inside and outside Baroda. Hopes alternate with fears. The changes, yet incomplete, and the interesting discussions indicate the increasing interest in art. But will the changes and the increase in interest lead towards the expected systematic and definite advancement of Indian art? The coming events can, alone, provide the answer. Let us hope the prophet in the enthusiast triumphs.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Italian Objective.

With all the spectacular display which the Duce dearly loves and the obliging attentions of camera men, Mussolini signed on Wednesday the Italo-German Arbitration Treaty. It is to be valid for ten years and provides for the submission of mutual disputes which are insoluble through ordinary diplomatic channels to a board of arbitration. This will have a German and an Italian representative with the addition of three neutrals. The idea of finding a way out for embarrassing situations between the two countries by referring them to arbitrators is quite in harmony with the foreign policy of Dr. Stresemann, while the Italian Dictator is anxious to adopt an attitude of conciliation with Germany now after giving pinpricks to German national sentiment on the question of the Tyrol. He is busy augmenting Italy's sinews of war, particularly her air arm, and does not desire criticism of this policy from the neighbour across the Alps. Why should not the two big Powers in Central Europe again come together, says the Fascist Press, as in the old Bismarck days of the "Dreibund," the Triple Entente from which Austria now is to be dropped out as an insignificant political quantity.

Greetings to the Congress.

The many greetings which the Gauhati Congress received even from far off countries are only one evidence of the fact that the Congress is a national institution with an international reputation. The cheering message on behalf of 400 Nationalist and Labour organisations all over the world and the Brussels Congress of the oppressed peoples is an indication of the solidarity of all suffering classes and should hearten Congressmen in their struggle. We also fully appreciate Mr. Saklatwala's natural yearning for the liberation of his motherland. He prefers Andhra's logical conclusion in favour of Independence to "Bombay sentimentalism" in favour of Swaraj. He misunderstands the precise meaning of Swaraj. Swaraj is substantially the same as Independence plus our willingness to retain British connection in so far as such connection is honourable. We are entirely one with Mr. Saklatwala in his passionate plea for organisation of the masses. In fact, almost all political or even communal organisations seem to have awakened at last to the supreme need for constructive activities. Sangathan or Tanzeem, khaddar or prohibition, Labour Unions or Kisan Sabhas, all these are different aspects of nation-building. Once people fall to real work like this and are absorbed in it, much of the wrangling will cease and genuine mass-organisation will commence.

Hindu Maha Sabha.

The restrained manner in which the proceedings of the special session of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Gauhati were conducted throughout does credit to the Sabha and its President Pandit Malaviya. The resolution to carry on Shuddhi and Sangathan with greater vigour was, in the circumstances, inevitable and should teach all that a martyr's death does not kill his mission but sanctifies it and gives it more life. The resolution rightly called upon the Hindus so to carry on their propaganda that "they should scrupulously abstain from saying, writing or doing anything which may be reasonably calculated to retard the growth of a united Indian nation or to give any reasonable ground for complaint to the members of other communities inhabiting this country." Whatever the items of work the Sabha undertakes in the near future, if the work is carried on in the spirit of the above words, the Sabha will have served both itself and the country. If the Sabha could begin by removing, as the martyred Swami did, the various abuses that have crept into Hindu Society, and once again make Hinduism as broad, humanitarian and refulgent as it was in Vedic times or in the times of Buddha, Hinduism would be one of the great world forces making for the brotherhood of humanity.

A Sanskrit College for Poona.

While Benares Calcutta, Madras and Lahore have each a first class Sanskrit College for a specialised study of India's sacred language, it is a pity that the Bombay Presidency possesses no such institution. This could not be due to lack of Sanskrit learning, for the Presidency has produced even in recent times scholars of recognised merit and eminence. The sole reason was lack of organised effort. It seems that Poona has at last awakened to the need for a well-equipped Sanskrit College. A number of scholars from Maharashtra are making efforts to found a college at Poona and have issued a general invitation for a public meeting to be held at Poona in this connection to-morrow. Poona is eminently suited for a Sanskrit College; for, besides being a well known centre of modern education, it has several kindred institutions like the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. We wish the conveners of the meeting every success. Our only suggestion is that they should press on with their work, whether or not they obtain Government aid.

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In a (December) of "W ed an illumina titude toward Internaional ence, in Africa two-hundred Great Britai and North Amer th represensat frica and Amer Portugue experts. The upon these vario s to the newe development were frankly and freely discussed.

The keynote of the proceedings was described by a correspondent as "Co-operative service for Africa", having for its aim not only better Government, better health and hygiene, but the creation of good African men and women. The most significant index to the change of view in the relations that Africa should bear to the outside powers that now control most of its territory, was conveyed in the speech made by a former Colonial Minister of Belgium, Mr. Louis Frank. He said among other things:

"The first leadership which came to Africa from Europe made the mistake of wanting merely to Europeanise, and of largely neglecting the moral aspect of Africa, at any rate of Central Africa which, must be a land not for third-class whitemen, but for first class blackmen. Once General Smuts told me that South Africa would have to be a white-men's country. "That is your affair" I replied."

The correspondent added in parenthesis "As M. Franck repeated his reply, his little shrug and polite smile was a comment utterly significant and irreducible in point. The Boer General evidently held the old attitude of the European toward Africa, while the Belgian Ex-Colonial Minister represents the new order of things promised.

IN BELGIAN CONGO.

The work that Belgium is now doing in the Congo to make a better Central Africa was set forth by Dr. Broden, Director of the School of Tropical Medicine at Brussels. He paid a tribute to the work of the missionaries there, and said that at every station there should be, if possible, a doctor or a nurse. When it is recalled that the Congo not so many years ago was notorious as the scene of inhuman atrocities perpetrated by the Belgians in their exploitation of that territory for rubber, it must be realized how great is the change.

The new principle, upon which the real work of bringing Africa into alignment with the civilizaton of modern times is based, was defined by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Chairman of The Phelps-Stokes educational commissions to West and East Africa, as "Not so much for Africans as with Africans." The change of the preposition denotes the higher importance given to the native African in the work of redemption and fuller development of this long-neglected and over-exploited continent. He dwelt on the new forces which are making for this new attitude in Africa, among which he noted remarkable changes in government policies and a realisation by the commercial element that it cannot take everything out and give nothing in return, except perhaps trinkets.

THE NATIVES' INHERENT RIGHTS.

The missionary attitude also seemed to have broadened, as was shown in the plea for Government co-operation in education, the necessity for the use of the native vernacular and the folklore and the history of the people. Mr. N. S. J. Ballanta, a Leone, advocated a greater use of African music so that the African might express himself in his own way. The strength of the Moslem religion in North Africa was admitted, together with its power for making converts while losing but few of its followers to Christianity.

All in all, the Conference gave evidence of the movement gaining ground in the dealings of the outside Christian world with Africa and a larger degree of recognition of the inherent rights of the native African to develop in a material as well as a spiritual degree.

THE MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

ASPERSIONS ON THE BUDDHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—After having talked big about 'freedom of scholarship' and having warned all hands off his work, the Marathi Uncyclopaedia, Dr. S. V. Ketkar at last climbed down a ges objected to in of the Prophet Ma

Now, will he b the feelings of the follo of another great re the handsome thing his work statement Tha which are preju anted not only in ddhists but accor scholars of Bud know the Prof. Ishaq in this ca contributor to t

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WAIL OF INDIAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

GOVERNMENT'S "DESIRE TO BENEFIT ENGLAND AT THE EXPENSE OF INDIA."

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT'S PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH AT CALCUTA CONFERENCE.

MR. BIRLA URGES UNITY AMONG BUSINESSMEN

In the course of the inaugural speech Sir Dinshaw M. Petit delivered as the President of hte Fourth Indian Commercial and Industrial Congress held at Calcutta on Friday evening he severely criticised some of the recommendations of the Currency Commission as inspired by Government's "desire to benefit England at the expense of) India", and xepressed warm appreciation for the services of Sir P. Thakurdas and the Indian Currency League in this behalf. He further deplored the present set back in Indian industries and took special notice of hearing Railway freight on charges and heavy burden of taxation.

He also dwelt at great length on Government's callous indifference towards the development of Indian Mercantile Marine and made out a strong case for reserving Indian Coasting trade for Indian shipping.

Mr. Birla in his welcome address after referring to the Exchange bungle, said he had only one solution to offer and that was unity among businessman.

DEMAND FOR AN INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The fourth session of the Industrial and Commercial Congress commenced today punctually at 12 noon with a large attendance of delegates and visitors. All provinces had contributed their quota of delegates to the Congress. Sir Rajendranath Mukherjee, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Rai Badridas Goenka, Seth Jamnaal Bajaj, Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, Mr. Edulkar Mr B. Chakravarty Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Mr. Anandji Haridas, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Mr. S. N. Haji, Professor K. T. Shah, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. Master and Sir Thomas late of Messrs Andrew, Yeyle and Coy. and Dr. Meck, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, were present from the beginning. Mr. G. D. Birla opened the proceedings and read his welcome address which was well received. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived soon after and received an ovation.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

After the welcome address had been read, Mr. W. C. Bannerjee proposed and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas seconded the election of Sir Dinshaw Petit to the chair. Mr. Bannerjee said it was in the fitness of things that they should choose their president from Bombay, the premier Indian Industrial centre and from Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Petit who came of a family of pioneers in the industrial and commercial enterprise. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, seconding the resolution, paid a tribute to the unostentatious labours of Sir Dinshaw Petit in the political, civil and economic spheres of life. Sir Lallubhai referred to the association of Sir Dinshaw with the Bombay Presidency Association and said the Association had found in him a president only second to Sir Pherozshah Mehta (applause.) He hoped Sir Dinshaw's presidentship of the Congress would mark the beginning of his increased association in all spheres of public life. Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Mr. Narandas Girdhardas and Mr. Ranchordas Gandhi supported the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Birla next read messages of sympathy from Mr. Lalji Naranji and others. The Congress also received an invitation from the Karachi Chamber to hold its next session at Karachi. Sir Dinshaw Petit next read his presidental address.

After the presidential address was read, Mr. B. K. Lahiri, on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. D. P. Khaitan, on behalf of the Indian Produce Association, extended invitations to the Congress to the garden parties arranged by their respective chambers.

The President next announced the house would resolve itself into Subjects Committee immediately and consider in the Committee the resolutions.

Mrs. Naidu, on her arrival at the Congress, was received with cheers.—FreePress.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Indian Industrial Congress opened this afternoon. In welcoming the delegates, Mr. Ghanshyamdas Birla said:

"You may be aware that during the war while the world prices rose to the extent of two hundred per cent. the prices in India rose to the extent of only one hundred per cent. due to the appreciation of the rupee in terms of the sterling, as a result of her defective system of currency and Exchanke, India was deprived of a large profit which would have legitimately accrued to her as a producing country, and thus while India did not get the full advantage of the rise in the world prices of commodities, she suffered more than any other country during the depression that set in after the war. You can see very well how to-day, in spite of our successive good crops that India has had in succession her purchasing power has been crippled and is at a very low ebb. What a misfortune it is that to add to our misery the Government want to appreciate the rupee by twelve and half per cent. It has been said by as great an authority as Mr. Kitchin that because of deficient production of gold a considerable fall is apprehended in the world prices during the forthcoming years. If on the top of all this we have the added misfortune of having one or two bad crops, the cup of India's economic misery will become full."

He was not a pessimist. Because of the manipulation of Exchange, we did not reap the full advantage of the world rise of prices during the war. During the depression, we suffered most of all other countries. Four successive good monsoons kept us on our legs but could India stand a further blow of an appreciated rupee with a further fall in world prices and the possibility, not unusual, of a failure of crop.

UNITY AMONG BUSINESSMEN.

He had only one solution to offer and that was unity among businessmen. Other nations also had some difficulties of similar nature which confronted us to-day, and they fought against them and overcame them. The Jute Industry of Calcutta was able to fight against bad times during the last four years. The Manchester mills and the Rubber industry of the world have fought and are still fighting against bad times. And what a pitiable contrast to it was the present condition of the Cotton textile industry in our own country. It was true that the Government had not shown that sense of responsibility and sympathy in dealing with the depressed condition of the Cotton Industry which we had a right to expect from it. It was onnly at the end of the last year that after an agitation of nearly 20 years we had an abolition of Excise Duties a tax most unpatriotic in principle and unparalleled in the history of any other country. If it was abolished it was due to the concerted action. Here again the utility and efficiency of united action was proved.

We ought to take a lesson in this respect said Mr. Birla from the European community. The number of the European merchants in this country was much smaller than ours and their combination, their unity had secured an influence for them which Indian merchants ought to aspire for. He remembered a friennd who was at that time the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, remarking a few years back that it was not the Government of India but the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which ruled the country. He confessed he did not find much untruth in it. The recent utterance of Mr. Langford James in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy only proved the contention.

Too much association of Government and of Mr. Langford James in the presence of the Associated Chambers, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the European Association also goes to prove this suggestion.—Free Press.

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Concluding his speech at the Industrial Congress, Mr. Birla said:—

"If we wish that in the interest of India the Indian community would have equal, if not more, influence on the administration of this country, I think we ought to unite. I hope during the next session your conference will have achieved a status and a position by your unity in thoughts, words and deeds which will prove to the country as well as the Government that the Indian mercantile community could not be so easily ignored. It will, I hope, prove to the Government that it is equally essential and imperative for them, if not more, to attend of the Indian merchants and to be guided by their advice as it is to attend the European Chambers. Gentlemen, I say with all the emphasis at my command that we are being studiously ignored to-day and

(Continued on page 12)

TABLIGH CONFERENCE ON WARPATH.

"RAISE MUSLIMS' STRENGTH TO 15 CRORES"

A BARRISTER'S AMAZING OUTBURST.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

To buy all their requirments from Muslims only and to take a vow to convert at least three Hindus to Mahomedanism in in every ten years of their lives was the advice given by Mr. Mahomed Amin, Bar-at-Law, at the final sitting of the Tabligh Conference last night. The audience which consisted of nearly 1,500 persons, in a chorus, responded with the shouts of 'Amen.' The speaker urged the suspension of all activities in favour of the Tabligh movement. The Mahomedans' aim should be to increase their numerical strength to 15 crores and eventually to convert all Hindus to their faith when the numerical strength had reached that figure. He had no doubt that when Swaraj was given to Indians, Moslems would be the virtual rulers.

Donations were then collected and large number of donors promised yearly sums up to Rs. 200. One person announced that he would give the whole of his monthly savings to the cause of the Tabligh.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TABLIGH CONFERENCE

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The All-India Tabligh Conference opened here last night under the presidency of Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, member of the Legislative Assembly, who, in his address, declared that Islam was a proselytising religion from its very birth. He exhorted Mussalmans not to slacken their efforts in this regard.

On the motion of Maulana Muzharuddin of Delhi, a resolution was adopted thanking the U. P. and the Punjab Governments for proscribing Kalicharan Sharma's book "Vichitra Jivan."—A. P.

POSTAL TRADE UNION.

MR. M. K. ACHARYA'S SUGGESTION TO EMPLOYEES

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Presiding over the seventh Madras Presidency Postmen's and Lower Staff's Conference this afternoon, Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., suggest to the Postal employees the desirability of having a central governing body for the whole of India with adequate representation for every Province. In each Province, the Provincial or Circle Union might consist of several sections, one for officers, another for clerks, another for post-men and another for R.M.S. employees. Thus each section will be able to formulate its needs clearly, while combining for united action through the Provincial and the All-India Executive Committees. His second suggestion was that they should take full advantage of the Trade Union Act recently passed, by forming one strong Postal Trade Union for the whole of India with as many branches and sections as might be necessary.—A. P.

HOW INDIA COULD REALISE HER IDEALS.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

PATNA, Dec. 30.

Presiding over the All-India Teachers Federation, Prof. A. R. Wadia of the Mysore University discussed at length the defects of the modern system of education and examined the causes thereof. He however held that the present system was not altogether a failure as some imagined it to be. The most important need of India was unity and a sense of nationalism and the English education and western culture had given them an idea of the same. National education, as he conceived it, was a co-ordination of all the cultures of the world, by which act alone India could realise her ideals. He pointed out that trained teachers were a necessity. They should see to it that proper men with proper training were alwaye appointed as teachers. From the standpoint of culture he emphasised that graduates of the Indian universities were on the whole inferior to those of European universities. He thought that any attempt to make the vernacular a medium of instruction should be made slowly and cautiously.

After the presidential address had been delivered a resolution was passed condoling over the death of Swami Shradhanand. In all thirty resolutions were discussed and passed.

Sir Syed Mohamed Fakhruddin, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa Government, who attended the Conference, in a short speech assured them of his sympathy and said that resolutions passed by them would receive his careful attention.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE RAISED

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper is raised to 5 per cent. with effect from the 1st January 1927.

SIR P. C. SETHNA HONOURED.

CAPE TOWN COUNCIL'S WELCOME.

HOPES FOR THE INDIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Cape Town.—At a meeting of the City Council the Mayor Mr. Fish extended a hearty welcome to Sir Pheroza Sethna and referred to his ex-Mayoralty of Bombay. Mr. Fish hoped for a satisfactory outcome of the Indian Conference.

Returning thanks, Sir Pheroze Sethna said that he regarded Bombay as the second city in the Empire and added that they endeavoured to keep it up to the reputation of the first city in India.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN SINGAPORE.

RUBBER ESTATES CLOSED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Singapore.—Fifteen inches or rain during the past three days in Malay States caused unprecedented floods which are slowly subsiding. But rubber estates and tin mines have been closed down for the first ten days. Damages in Ipoh District alone is estimated at half a million dollars.—Reuter.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

EAST AFRICAN INDIANS GRIEF.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Mombasa.—The sixth session of the East African Indian Congress has passed a resolution expressing grief on learing of the sad murder of Swami Shraddhanand and praying for peace and establishment of communal harmony in the mother-country.—Reuter.

A PROMINENT MUSLIMS CONDEMNATION.

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

Mr. Mahomed Schamand, member of the late Legislative Assembly, in a statement regarding the murder of Swami Shrarrhanand says:—

"Islam does not sanction such a course. Therefore, this action of the man cannot be regarded except as the mad frenzy of a fanatic. I liked very much the sincerity of the Swami. I hope all true Mussalmans condemn this cold-blooded murder."—A. P.

HOME RULE LEAGUE SESSIONS AT BENARES

PARTY TO JOIN CONGRESS.

BENARES, Dec. 30.

National Home Rule League held its annual meeting yesterday with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the chair. The report of League's activities during the year was read and adopted. A resolution moved from the chair expressed abhorrence of murder of Swami Shradhanand and asked members to make special efforts to put down communalism during the coming year. The Executive Committee of the League was asked in another resolution to consider and report on the recommendations of the Currency Commission.

A question which was discussed at some length related to the joining the Congress. No resolution was however passed on the subject, though some members had already joined the Congress and a large majority favoured the proposal. Madras members pointed out the special necessity for carrying on a propaganda in the Madras Presidency in view of the decision of the Congress to hold the next session at Madras.

Some alterations were mode in the personnel of the Executive Committee. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, one of the Vice Presidents, retired and Bishop Arundale was unanimouslly elected in his place. Mr. Konji Dwarkadas resigned the General Secretaryship, and it was thought advisable to appoint two more General Secretaries besides Mr. Dwarkanath Telang. Accordingly Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. B. Shiva Rao were elected additional General Secretaries. A. P.

BIGGEST DRUG BASE IN AMERICA

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Montreal.—The biggest drug base in America responsible for half the illicit drug traffic in the American Continent for many years is, what the Canadian Governments Narcotics Department claims to have discovered through official investigators. Montreal is described as the biggest narcotics base in North America. A number of arrests have been made and drugs valued at 10,000 dollars have been seized.—Reuter's Special Service.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN COLUMBIAN TOWNS

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Guayaquil.—It is reported from the Colombian frontier that the towns of Mauchucal and Aldana have been destroyed by an earthquake. It is believed that this is connected with the recent eruption of Mount Cumbral. The town of Naranjito has been completely destroyed by fire. Damage is estimated at over quarter million sterling.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

MR. RAMANBHAI NILKANTH KNIGHTED.

MR. G. K. DEVDHAR GETS C. I. E.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following new years honours are gazetted:—

K. C. S. I.

To be K.C.S.I.:—H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa, Central India.

C. S. I.

The Hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.S., temporary member, Madras Council. The Hon Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, A.G.G. in Rajputana. The Hon. Mr. J. T. Matten C.S., Member of Executive Council, Central Provinces. Mr. B. Foley, C.S., Board of Revenue, Behar and Orissa and Mr. A. Langley, C.S., Commissioner, Lahore.

K. C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S., Resident at Hyderabad.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Hon. Mr. J. A. Maung Gyi, Home Member, Burma. Hon. Mr. R. Burn, C.S., Acting Member of Executive Council, U. P. Hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, Judge High Court Madras. Hon. Mr. J. W. A. Bell, President Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Hon. Mr. D. T. Chadwick, C.S., lately Secretary to Government of India, Commerce Department. Mr. N. M. Murray, Managing Govment. Mr. N. M. Murry, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India. Sardar B. A. Dalal, First Class Sardar, Bombay. Mr. J. A. Kay, Managing Director, Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth, pleader (retired) Bombay.

C. I. E.

Mr. H. Denning, C.S., Controller of Currency Calcutta. Mr. W. B. Brander, C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Burma, Mr. G. W. Haeth, C.S., Commissioner, Central Division Bombay. Mr. C. U. Wills, C.S., Commissioner, Nagpur Division. Mr. H. A. Lane, C.S., Judical Secretary to Government U. P. Mr. K. S. Framji, Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D., Bombay. Colonel W. H. Evans, Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Command. Mr. G. E. Fawcus Director of Public Instruction Behar and Orissa. Mr. F. Armitage Inspector General of Police, Madras. Mr. T. C. Simpson, Inspector General of Police, Bengal. Lt. Col. A. C. Tancock, I.A., Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, N.W.F.P. Brevet Lt. Col. H. L. Haughton, Commandant Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Lt. Col. H. D. Marshall, Commandant, Surma Valley Light Horse. Mr. G. Law, C.S., His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kerman, Persian Gulf. Mr. H. [illegible]nson, Post Master General, Madras Circle. Mr. R. W. Ha[illegible] Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal. Lt.-Col. J. W. [illegible] Cornwal, I.M.S., Director, Southern India Pasteur Institute, Coonoor (retired). Mr. R. D. Anstead, Director of Agriculture, Madras. Mr. D. Milne, Director of Agriculture, Punjab. Mr. W. Roche, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., United Provinces. Rai Bahadur Rai Biswambhar [illegible], Government Pleader, Krishnagar, Nadia District, Bengal. Rai Tara Prasanna Mukharji Bahadur, Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan District Board, Bengal. Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Servants of India Society, Bombay and Chaudhri Chhotu Ram of Mokhpura, Hissar District, Punjab.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (FIRST CLASS.

Miss L. M. Stratford, Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, Punjab. The Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, Principal, Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, Madras. The Rev. J. H. Hickinbotham, Principal, King Edward School, Chapra, Bengal. The Rev. W. E. Lant, Superintendent of Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpalli, Hyderabad (Deccan). Miss R. Harvey, Superintendent of Nasik Leper Asylum, Bombay. Mr. H. C. Guyer, Principal, Church Mission School, Dera Ismail Khan, N.W.F.P. The Rev. E. C. Stephens, Honorary Secretary, Strangers Home of Asiatics, London. Miss F. Whipham, Honorary Missionary, Behar and Orissa. Miss H. D. Jerwood, Missionary, Cambridge Mission, Delhi and Mrs. Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara Aiyar, Mysore.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (SECOND CLASS.

M. R. Ry. Tiruvarur Swaminatha Ramaswami Ayyar Avergal, Esq., High Court Vakil, Madras. Miss Eva Swift, Principal, Lucy Perry Noble School, Madura, Madras. Mrs Jean Bronn, Honorary Lady Medical Officer for Women at the Gunji Settlement and Honorary Lady Superintendent of the Criminal Tribes Settlement, Bombay. Doctor Miss Theobald, Baptist Zenana Mission, Bhiwani, Hissar District, Punjab. Miss Grace Sohan Lal, Medical Officer in charge of the Bhagalpur Zenana Hospital, Behar and Orissa. Dr. Rangasamy Brahuspathy, Private Medical Practitioner Honorary Magistrate, member municipal committee and hospital committee, Prome, Burma. Rao Sahib Gudalore Ranganavakulu Nayudu, Assistant Health Officer, Secunderabad Hyderabad (Deccan). Miss Ursula Marie Lobo, Physician in charge Sai Bai Mote Womens Hospital, Shegaon Berar, Central Provinces. Miss Kathleen Leslie Symes, Voluntary Worker Conducting Soldiers Soldiers Home, Ranikhet, United Provinces, Mrs. Eileen Mabel Holliday, North West Frontier Province. Mrs. Janakibai Bhatt, Seva Sadan Home of Family, Poona, Bombay. Harendra Kumar Chakrabarti, Esq., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bengal.

TITLE OF RAJA.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Sir Venugopal Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavaru, K.C.I.E., Panchhazari Mansubhdar of Venkatagiri, Madras Presidency, title of Maharaja as a personal distinction. Rani Hemanta Kumari Debi of Phthia, Rajshai, Bengal, title of Maharani as a personal distinction: Raja Satya Niranjan Chakrabarti of Hetampur, Birbhum, Bengal, title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction: Khan Bahadur Hammidullah Khan of Peshawar District, North West Frontier Province, title of Nawab as a personal distinction. Title of Raja as a personal distinction upon Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bharat Singh O.B.E., Special Magistrate, Bijnor District, United Provinces and Ram Chandra Deb, Superintendent of Jagannath Temple, Puri.

Title of Shams-ul-Ulama as a personal distinction upon Sayyid Ali ul Hairi of Lahore and Maulvi Mujahid-ud-din Chaudhri, Government Madrassah, Sylhet.

To the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon Dr. Shagabat Kumar Goswami Shastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Hookhly College and Pandit Amba Das Sastri, Oriental College, Benares University.

Title of Aggamahapandita as a personal distinction upon U. Withokdasara, Buddhist priest, Patamagyaw Pali Kyaung Taunglonbyan Taik, Pazundaung, Rangoon: U. Adicca, Buddhist Priest, Welumun Taik Myenkpyn, Mandalay: The Reverend U. Dhammawansa, Pali, Lecturer, Chittagong College, Chittagong.

Title of Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon M. R. Ry., Vedapuram Ramaswami Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal District and Sessions Judge (retired) Madras Presidency and Rao Bahadur Tribhuvandas Kalidas Trivedi, Member, Council of Administration, Bhavnagar, Western India States.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Sunder Khan Sundrani of Kandhkot, Upper Sind, Frontier district, Sind.

KHAN BAHADUR.

Title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Khan Sahib Muhammad Ismail Huk, Under-Secretary, Government of India, Foreign and Political Department; Sayed Ali Bi Hassan Bin Hamid Al Mihdar of Mokalla, Aden Protectorate, Bombay Presidency: Khan Sahib Sir Muhammad Khan Karam Khan Bijarani of Kandhkot, Upper Sind, Frontier District, Sind; Shaikh Yakui Vazir Muhammad, Deputy Collector (on leave), Bombay Presidency; Ordeshir Sorabji Delal, Superintendent of Excise, Nasik, Bombay Presidency, Khan Sahib Hazratkhan Mohiddin Khan, Contractor, Sholapur, Bombay Presidency.

RAO SAHIBS.

Rao Sahib Shewaram Dewanmal Vazirani, President, District Local Board, Karachi, Sind; Rao Sahib Vaijeppa Adevappa Angol, [illegible] and merchant, Belgaum. Rao [illegible] Raghunath Balkrishna Rajadhyaksha, [illegible] (retired) Office of Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency. Rao Sahib Atmaram Keshav Kulkarni (Deputy Collector), State Karbhari, Jamkhandi, Bombay Presidency. Dattatraya Lakshman Sahasrabuddhe, agricultural chemist to Government of Bombay. [illegible] Sundara Aiyar, [illegible] Ananthanarayana Aiyar, Assistant Administrator [illegible] and Official Assignee, Rangoon [illegible] Madhao Jakatdar, pleader [illegible] District Council, Bhandara [illegible] vinces. Rao Sahib Bhikaji [illegible] Dravid, landlord, Yeotmal, Berar.

KHAN SAHIBS.

Manekji Fardunji, Contractor, Municipality and Taluka [illegible] Dohad, Panch Mahals District [illegible] Presidency. Wadero Ali Murad Khan [illegible] Khan Bahadur Abdul Khair Khan Dha[illegible] Zamindar, Pano Akil, Sukkur District, Sind. Haji Muhammad Khanji, [illegible] Ahmedabad District. Rana Kaikhu[illegible] Bastur, head clerk, office of Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, Bombay; Muhammad Khan Walad Khan [illegible] Inspector of Police, Upper Sind, Frontier District. Sardarali Vahedali Pathan, Pleader, Dhulia, West Khandesh District.

RAI SAHIBS

Babu Jatindra Chandra Mukerji, District Sub-Registrar, Manbhum, Seth Lalchand [illegible] Patni, Honorary Magistrate, Chhindwara, Central Provinces. Seth Chandmal [illegible] ker and Honorary Magistrate Saugor, Central Provinces. Dan Paru Prasad [illegible] Banker and Honorary Magistrate [illegible] Drug Central Provinces.

RAO SAHIB.

Metharam Ajitsingh, President, [illegible] Local Board, Shahbandar, Karachi District, Sind. Dongarsing Ramji Patil, Sub-[illegible] Sind. [illegible] Government pleader, Bhusawal, Bombay Presidency. Gopaldas Hassanand [illegible] Executive Engineer, Hyderabad District, Sind, Govindji Khimji Shah, President, Dhulia Municipality, West Khandesh District. Balaram Mothbhai Rane, [illegible] Superintendent, Finance Department, [illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

[illegible]EFORMS FOR N. W. F PROVINCE.

◆

SIR A. [illegible]AHIM'S SUPPORT

MUSLIM LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS.

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The All-India Muslim League reassembled this morning and adopted four resolutions. Mr. Yakub M. L. A., moved the first resolution urging upon Government the necessity of publishing the report of the Sandhurst Committee with a view to giving the Legislative Assembly an oppotunity to consider it in the Delhi session and trusting that Government would take early action in the direction of accelerating Indianisation of the army.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Malik Barkat Ali of Lahore next moved that the Muslim community should be properly represented on the Statutory nCommission when it was appointed.

The resolution was passed without much discussion.

AN UNITED DEMAND.

Mr. Abdul Aziz of Peshawar next moved a resolution urging Government to introduce reforms in the North West Frontier Province immediately. He pointed out that the demand was made by the Muslim League, Assembly and other organisations more than once. Yet Government had not taken any action. The people of North West Frontier Province, he added, were in no way inferior to the inhabitants of any other province. They were on the other hand remarkably superior in physical strength.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that as there was unanimity of opinion amongst Muslims that the Frontier Province should get reforms, he hoped that Government of India would consider the question carefully.

The resolution was eventually carried.—A. P.

SEVEN RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

◆

A MUSLIM MINISTER FOR PUNJAB

DELHI, Dec. 30.

Seven resolutions were unanimously passed when the All-India Muslim League reassembled this afternoon under the presidency of Sheikh Abdul Qadir. The first three resolutions expressed grief at the [illegible] of Nawab Imadul Mulk Syed Hussain [illegible]rami, Muslim leader, Khwaja Yousuf [illegible] member, Muslim League, and on the [illegible] of Swami Shradhanand and the [illegible]nt injuries inflicted upon a Muslim [illegible]ed later on.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

[illegible] Abdur Rahim then moved a resolution which deplored the disabilities under which Indians in South Africa were already placed by anti-Indian legislation and regretted the proposal for a fresh legislation, which, [illegible] sanctioned by the South African Parliament would make the position of Indians intolerable in South Africa.

After being seconded by Malik Barkat Ali [illegible] Lahore, the resolution was carried unanimously.

[illegible]PRESENTATION IN HIGHER SERVICES.

[illegible]n Ali Mohammed of Bombay moved [illegible]xt resolution for the adequate Muslim [illegible]entation in the Central and Provincial [illegible]nments in India and demanded that [illegible]ver such representation did not exist [illegible]rrent the defect should be made good [illegible] earliest possible opportunity.

[illegible]fter Mr. Masudul Hussain had seconded [illegible] resolution was carried unanimously.

[illegible]USLIM MINISTER FOR PUNJAB.

[illegible]r. Din Mohamed, Punjab, moved th[illegible] [illegible]nate resolution which deplored [illegible] pen[illegible]ces of Muslims in the Punjab min[illegible] the ab[illegible]ed the necessity of having a[illegible]stry and [illegible]slim Minister in the trans[illegible] least one [illegible]ts of the province. After [illegible]rred depart[illegible] by Sir Ab[illegible] Rahim th[illegible] being seconded [illegible] resolution was [illegible]

[illegible] urging Government [illegible]etenues or to put [illegible]out further delay was [illegible]la of Bombay and pas[illegible]

[illegible]AR'S HONOURS.

([illegible] from previous page.)

[illegible] Dhon[illegible] Mathaji Magar [illegible]sar, Poona District. Sh[illegible] [illegible] Desai, Inamdar and Vice- [illegible]ricultural Association, Dhar[illegible] [illegible] Chunilal Gulabdas Munim [illegible]mbay Cinema and Theatres [illegible]tion, Bombay. Maganlal [illegible]akkhar, Honorary Presidency [illegible]e, Bombay. Gopalji Pranjiwan[illegible], Deputy Educational Inspector, [illegible]angadhar Bapuji Kale, Sub-Divi[illegible]cer, head quarters Sub-Division, [illegible]orks Department, Poona. Mr. [illegible]ra Krishnaji Patel, President, [illegible] Committee, Shegaon, Buldana, [illegible]tral Provinces. Pandit Krishna [illegible]kar, Honorary Magistrate, Harda, [illegible]ovinces. Mr. Damodhar Keshco [illegible], Sub-Divisional Officer, Public [illegible]artment, Pachmarhi Manalurpet.

[illegible]NG'S POLICE MEDALS.

[illegible]ty the King Emperor of India [illegible]ader to confer King's police [illegible] two cases a bar to medal pre[illegible]ded on following officers and [illegible]n police establishments:— [illegible]R. R. Ashtekar, sub-inspector [illegible] Khamgaon mounted police con[illegible] head constable, Khan Baha[illegible]shid Khan, Superintendent of [illegible] [illegible]ovinces:—Chamnidass, con[illegible]Band, Inspector of Police

"ONE WITH INDIAN LEADERS."

◆

MR. SAKLATWALA'S LOGICAL CONSISTENCY.

CALL FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

(Special Cable)

The East and West Circle states that Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala has just left England per s.s. "Razmak" arriving in Bombay on 14th January. His differences with Indian leaders arise entirely from the logical consistency of his policy. He is one with Indian leaders in all labour and political aspirations. "We request leaders and public bodies to organise public meetings in his honour and hear his views on world problems."

SAKLATWALA'S WARNING TO EMPIRE PREMIERS.

◆

FRIGHTFULNESS IN BRITAIN.

Stating that he felt it his public duty not to let them depart from this country, without drawing their attention to the most important human problems and certain political problems, Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P., has sent a letter to each of the Dominion Premiers.

"Have you at all realised," he writes, "that for the last five years about half a million children are sent out of their schools on reaching the age of 14, without being properly equipped for life, without any prospect of apprenticeship or industrial or agricultural training, without their parents being able to feed or maintain them as they ought if their development of limb and mind is to be unimpaired? Probably you were not invited to inspect the thousands upon thousands of congested, insantary British homes in which mothers are giving birth to babes, surrounded in the same room and even in the same bed by other grown-up, half-hungry, workless children of the family.

"These are to a large extent to be your population of the future, for, pick as carefully as you may, these will be the majority of the British people of the next generation, These are he heroes to whom you will look to save you when future capitalist international jealousies involve you in another world strife.

"STRENGTH" AND "CONTENTMENT."

"We have not heard that during you deliberations of Empire market you have seriously concerned yourselves about—(1) Ever-growing unemployment in Britain; (2) the reduction of British wages by some £500,000,000 yearly; (3) the progressive campaign in Britain further to reduce wages in all industries and to reduce human life of 80 per cent of the population to a mockery; (4) the evergrowing industrial movement under British capitalist pioneering within the Empire, employing millions of Indians, Chinese, and negro workers on a bare pittance of a few pennies.

"The fussy nature of some of the Cabinet Ministers in Mr. Baldwin's Government," concludes Mr. Saklatvala, "must have been presented to you as 'strength' and the Yarmouth 'bloater' character of some of the British Labour representatives must have been placed before you as an index of the general contentment of the working class, so you are evidently departing home with a safe market in your pocket and with a dream of strong, well-developed, conservatively-disciplined, steam of emigrants wherever you whistle for them. You will in all probability have had a few laughs over the 'strengling Communists', and a handful of 'hair-brained Socialists' in Britain at your jovial banquests,and you have deemed it necessary to study their problems, and in all likelihood you have even talked some plans of mutual co-operation for suppression of Bolshevism in the Empire.

"I wish the best of luck to the people in your Colonies, but I feel it my bounden duty to draw your attention, and through you the attention of your Colonials, to the real problems of life, which you ought to have studied with greater care than calculations of profits of some imaginary trade."—"Glasgo Herald."

LATEST NEWS.

◆

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Sansalvador.—Newspapers here address an appeal seneter Borah the Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee to urge the State Department to reconsider the recognition of Diaz administration in Nigaragua which "is causing great injury throughout the Central America."—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Air Ministry announces that the Air Chief Marshal, Sir Hugh Treichard has been pdomoted to be Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

Royal Red Cross, first class, has been awarded to Miss. Mary Wilson Campbell, ex-Matron of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nersing Service, in recognition of her exception devotion and competency in Nursing sick in the Air Force Hospitals at home and in Iraq.—A. P.

M. C. C. V. COMBINED TEAM

◆

TATE CAPTURES 6 WICKETS.

HOME TEAM SCORES 146.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Winning the toss, the All-India team at Calcutta elected to bat, Brooke and Wazir Ali being the opening batsmen. After an hour's play Broke was bowled by Tate when he had scored 43, the highest score of the day. Naidu hit two leg boundaries and held on for some time, but could not continue for long before the terrific bowling of Tate who was in excellent form taking in all six wickets. Ashton played neat and stylish game, and as ill luck would have it, he was declared l.-b.-w. just when he had begun to settle. The combined team, were all out for 146, Jamshedji being the last batsman to play.

All India Final Scores:

Brooke, b Tate	43
Guise, c Boyes, b Mercer	10
Wazir Ali, l.-b.-w. b Boyes	9
Ashton, l.-b.-w. b Tate	22
Naidu, b Tate	24
Johnstone, c Gilligan, b Mercer	5
Hosie, c Mercer, b Tate	0
Campbell, c Astill, b Geary	9
Meyer, c Mercer, b Tate	10
Nazir Ali, b Tate	5
Jemshetji not out	3
Extras	6
Total	146

Runs at fall of wickets.—1 for 17, 2 for 44, 3 for 85, 4 for 104, 5 for 115, 6 for 118, 7 for 121, 8 for 137, 9 for 146.—A. P.

THE LATE MIKADO

◆

COURT MORNING ORDERED

Viceroy's Camp, CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Intelligence having been received of the death of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Court mourning is ordered for three weeks from the 25th December. The court begins to wear half mourning from 8th January, 1927, and, on Saturday the 15th January, the court goes out of mourning. When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black until the 7th January, and thereafter in half mourning (white grey or mauve). Officers in uniform, when attending the Viceregal Court, will wear a crepe band on the left arm throughout the period of mourning.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL

◆

GOVERNMENT NOMINATIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

His Excellency the Governor has nominated the under-mentioned gentlemen to be members of the Bengal Legislative Council:—Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee (Indian Christian Community); Rai Sahib Rebati Mohan Sarkar (Depressed Classes); Mr. Krishna Chandra Ray Chaudri and Maulvi Latafat Hossain (Labour Classes); Dr. Sir Debaprosad Sarbhadhikari and Mr. D. J. Cohen. His Excellency has also nominated 16 officials to be members of the Council.—A. P.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS

◆

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

"The Modern Review" understands that two anthropoligical expeditions, one under Dr. Egon Noneclashot of the Freiburg University and another undnr the leadership of Professor Hans Webril and Dr. Martin Hurhman of the Zurich University are visiting India during the winter and that the Government of India will provide all facilities to these expeditions.—Free Press.

THE MARATHI EECYCLOPAEDIA.

◆

(Continued from page 8.)

en to publish in the work remarks like these: "Buddha was no enemy of caste distinction but upheld it; and he was a cheap Brahmin-hater. He was a boor ('adani') and a hater of learning; and he hankered after royal patronage. He was needlessly proud of his own greatness. He was not a stainless Sadhu but a 'pucca' man of the world."

No authority is mentioned to share the responsibility for these apparently quite original views, but on the contrary the burden of proof is thrown upon those who would dissent from such extraordinary propositions, to prove them wrong! The character-sketch of Gautama Buddha is concluded with this generous offer: "If any one sends any arguments opposed to these broad statements, we shall consider with an open mind." What a wonderfully open mind!

Well, will Dr. Ketkar retract those statements as unreservedly as he has done in the case of Prophet Mahomed, or will he let people infer that clamour alone, if sufficiently loud and threatening, can move him—a champion of 'freedom of scholarship'—to compromise his brave principles We shall wait and see.—Yours etc.

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, X'mas 1926.

A POLICY OF PROGRESS.

◆

JAPAN'S NATIONAL IDEALS.

NEW EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

At a levee held at the Imperial Palace on the 28th December, the new Emperor of Japan made a speech on the future policy of the nation. His Majesty in the course of his speech said:—

"Having succeeded to the throne—a lineal succession unbroken for ages—and having assumed the power to govern the Empire, we solemnly declare that it is our resolve to observe the fundamental laws of governance of the State and to maintain intact the glorious traditions of our ancestors.

"Our Imperial ather had always near his heart the reign of right and justice, and made it his constant aim to follow and to brighten the path pursued by his predecessors. Unfortunately his health failed in the prime of his life and we being heir to the Throne, were called upon to act as regent. He has now passed away amidst our unbounded grief and sorrow. The Throne, however, canot be left unoccupied for a momeunt, the reins of government can at no time be permitted to drop. Mournful and heavy-hearted, we have now succeeded to the Imperial line.

"We are mindful, limited as are our gifts, of the difficulty of proving equal to the great tasks that have devolved upon us. The conditions of the world have recently undergone signal changes. The economic life of the nation is occasionally marked by conflicts between varied interests.

"The world is now in process of evolution. A new chapter is now being opened in the history of human civilisation. The nation's settled policy always stands for progress and improvement. The course of events both at home and abroad clearly indicates that progress must be attained by degrees and that improvemennt must be gradually sought.

CORDINAL RUINS OF POLICY.

"Simplicity instead of vain display, originality instead of blind imitation, progress in this age of evolution and improvement to keep up with advancing civilisation, national harmony in purpose and in action, beneficient to all classes of people, and friendship with all the nations of the earth—these are the cardinal aims to which Our most profound and abiding solicitude is to be directed. They are in line with the illustrious precepts bequeathed to us by our Imperial grandfather and are calculated to give effect to the gracious will of our Imperial father.

"It is our desire that all those who are in the service of the state will be guided by our views above set forth, that they will stand by us and support our endeavours in the same manner and spirit as they served our Imperial grandfather and our Imperial father and that in co-operation with all our subjects they will uphold the Throne, sacred and immutable for eternity."—A. P.

MR SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE

◆

AN EYE-WITNESS ON HIS HEALTH.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

A gentleman, who had occasion to see Mr. Subash Chandra Bose in the Rangoon Central Jail, where he had been taken for medical treatment, writes Subash looked very thin and it seemed to him that he had been suffering from chronic disease for a long time.—Free Press.

PROFESSOR C. V. RAMAN

◆

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Prof. C. V. Raman will deliver the Convocation Address of the Benares Hindu University on January 7.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER.

◆

SIMLA, Dec. 31.

Rain has fallen locally in Madras South-East. Cuddnore reports one Inch, the temperature is below normal in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of Gujarat and Central India.

It is high in North Burma Assam, and Bengal and along the Southern slopes of the Himalayas.

Forecast:—No large change. A. P.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT YEOTMAL

◆

YEOTMAL, Dec. 31st.

A mild shock of earthquake lasting about ten seconds, was experienced on the night of Saturday last between 2 and 3 a. m. The shock was felt within a radius of 50 miles.—A. P.

DR. SURENDRANATH DAS GUPTA

◆

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

Local.—Dr. Surendrnath Das Gupta returned to-day by S. S. "Kaiser-I-Hind." He attended the sixth International Philosophical Congress held at Harward as the representative of Calcutta University and subsequently, delivered the Harris foundation lectures, in Illinois University. He also toured on the Continent, delivering lectures on Indian Philosophf at various Universities. While at Vienna, an address was officially presented to him by Vienna University in recognition of his Scholarship. Dr. Das Gupta left for Calcutta to-day by the Imperial Mail.—A. P.

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH AT AMBALA

◆

MACHINES REDUCED TO SPLINTERS.

TWO OFFICERS DIE.

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

Two British officers have lost their lives in a flying accident off Ambala while practising for the ceremonial parade on the New Year's parade. Six eeroplanes from Quetta had arrived here and one of the machines while in the air crashed to the ground with a terrific speed reducing the machines to splinters. The bodies of the two unfortunate officers who were in the ill-fated machine were picked up away from the wreckage.—Free Press.

FAMOUS HISTORIAN'S DEATH.

◆

DHULIA, Dec. 31.

Vishwanath Kashinath Rajwade the greatest Indian Historian died this morning of heart-failure. The intelligentia of Dhulia attended the funeral. Raosaheb Upasani delivered a speech at the pier enloussing the historian and his unparalled lifework.

PROMOTION OF JAPANESE SOLIDARITY.

◆

NEW MIKADO URGES UNITY OF EFFORTS

The followinng are extracts from the speech delivered by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Hironito of Japan on his accession to the Throne:—

The conditions of the world have recently undergone signal changes, the thoughts of men are liable to follow contradictory channels, the economic life of the nation is occasionally marked by the conflict of varied interests. Accordingly, it is important to fix one's eyes upon the general situation of the country and to unite the efforts of the whole Empire in promoting the solidarity of the nation, in strengthening still further the foundation of national existence and inn securing for ever the prosperity yof our people to the end that the brilliant work of the Imperial Restoration may shed a fresh and increasing lustre. The world is now in the process of evolution, a new chapter is being opened in the history of human civilization, the nation's settled policy always stands for progress and improvement. The course of events both at home and abroad clearly indicate that progress must be attained by degrees and that improvement must be sought in the mean. Such teachings should engage the careful attention of every one.

'SATTA' GAMBLING IN C. P.

◆

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nagpur Dec. 30.

Of recently the "satta" gambling which became so common in this province has ruined many a family. In order to combat this evil, a bill will be introduced in the C.P. Legislative Council to amend the Public Gambling Act III of 1867, in its application to the Central Provinces.

The main object of the Bill is to check "satta" gambling and other gambling of a like nature by making them offences punishable under the Public Gambling Act, and by increasing the penalties that can be imposed under that act. A distinction was drawn between betting and gaming and it has been laid down that mere betting without gaming is so offence in the C. P. and Berar. It was therefore found necessary to alter the law on this point and the Bill provides that for purposes of the Public Gambling Act, gaming shall include wagering or betting. Further the Bill proposes to give power to the Local Government to extend the provisions of the Act to any local area to which it is known that gamblers commonly resort.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

◆

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

The Punjab Olymic Tournament for the selection of competitors for the All-India meeting, will be held at Lahore on the 17th and 18th January 1927.

The first C. P. and Berar Ladies' Conference was held at Akola, on Thursday, Mrs. Vidyagauri Mehta presiding. About 1,000 ladies attended the Conference. Mrs. Vidyagauri Mehta appealed for the general spread of education among women. She condemned child marriage and the caste system as they were mainly responsible for the deterioration of Hindus.

The death of Khan Saheb Salar Bux took place on the 20th instant at the age of 68, at Indore. He was a prominent figure of Indore Residency and was well known all over the Central India and Rajputana. He was selected for special duties on the following occasions:—Delhi Coronation Darbar. Crown Prince Germany's visit to India. Amir of Afghanistan's visit to India. Duke of Conaught's visit to India. Prince of Wale's visit to India.

His funeral was attended by a large number of persons of all classes and by Officials of Government such as Secretary and Under-Secretary to the Hon. the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

RE-NAMING CONSTANTINOPLE

◆

COMING ELECTION.

KEMAL PASHA TO BE PREMIER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, Dec. 9.

It has been suggested by some persons, through the columns of the "Yeni Ses" that the city of Constantinople be rechristened after the name of the saviour of Turkey, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

It seems rather strange that this suggestion has been made rather late in the day. The biggest and the most historic city of Turkey should have been re-named long before this, in honour of the national hero. Petrograd was rechristened as Leningrad after the name of the leader of the Proletarian Revolution; why should Constantinople be not renamed?

Turks tried many a time before to change the Greek name of this city but could not succeed in securing an international status for the new name. During those days, "Dar-i-Sadat", "Astana" and "Istambol" were put forward as the new denominations, but none of them was given an international recognition on account of the prejudice of the Christian Powers. Turks themselves never call the city "Constantinople". They use the name "Stamboul" for it.

If the new suggestion is accepted by the City Corporation the New Turks know how to secure an international recognition for it.

THE BRUSA CONFLAGRATION.

The richest part of the beautiful city of Brusa, called the "Yestel (green) Brusa" on account of its verdure and fruit gardens, was unfortunately reduced to ruins last week by a destructive fire. One hundred and thirty-five shops and two merchandise depots (serais) were burnt down. As the market-place was a roofed structure and possessed many an ammunition shop which also caught fire, the fire-brigade could not do anything. The damage is estimated to amount L. T. 1,000,000 (9.5 L.T.-1£ sterling).

THE END OF THE OPPOSITION.

Lack of vigilance of the Opposition leaders in warning their adherents against dangerous pursuits led to the entaglement of the Progressive Party in the meshes of the Smyrna plot. It was consequently discredited in the eyes of the public. At the opening of the National Assembly, the leaders of the Opposition were obliged to clear their position more fully by taking a new course. Rafet Pasha, one of the leading lights of the Defunct Progressists, and Deputy for Stamboul, resigned his seat in the National Assembly last week.

Ali Fuad Pasha, the General Secretary of that body, interviewed the Ghazi Pasha through the intermediation of Ismet Pasha this week. This is taken to mean that he has completely disassociated himself from the Opposition. The other day he was received by Tewfique Rushdi Bey, the Foreign Minister. It is conjectured that he (Ali Fuad Pasha) shall be appointed as an Ambassador. He is one of the famous generals of the Republican army, was the Deputy President of the Assembly when the Ghazi Pasha was its speaker before the proclamation of the Republic. Later on he was the Republican Minister Plenipotentiary at Moscow. Two years ago he, General Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha and Admiral Rowf Bey organised the Opposition in the Assembly. He was arrested in connection with the Smyrna Plot, but was honourably acquitted.

BY-ELECTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The vacancies caused by the deaths of those Deputies who were condemned to be hanged on account of their complication in the Smyrna conspiracy, are to be filled by means of by-elections. All the candidates belong to the Peoples' Party (the Party in power) and have been nominated by it. They will have a "walk-over". The importance of these by-elections does not lie in themselves but in the fact that they are occurring during [illegible] of the Assembly and a[illegible] mises about the result[illegible] elections. The mand[illegible] Assembly expires in [illegible] which it will pronoun[illegible] —a characteristic fea[illegible] constitution—will or[illegible] tions. From out of [illegible] President of the Rep[illegible] It is said that the ne[illegible] Republic will be, not [illegible] Marshal Mustafa Fev[illegible] Head of the Turkish [illegible] litary genius of Tur[illegible] Turks owe their inde[illegible] the tenacity of purp[illegible] Ghazi Pasha. The lat[illegible] as the future Premier [illegible] to guide the affairs [illegible] closer range and le[illegible] character upon eve[illegible] administration.

WAIL OF INDIAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

(Continued from page 7.)

his is a situation which is intolerable to us and which we should do all we can to seek deliverance from."—A. P.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Sir Dinshaw Petit who was elected to the chair then delivered the following address:—

Brother Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am much obliged to you all for according to me the honour of Presidentship of this session of a great and important body such as the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress.

The evolution of this body is from the Indian Industrial Conference first started in 1905 by the late Rao Bahadur Mudholkar, and others. The inception of the idea was due to a desire on the part of the organisers to start, in connection with the Indian National Congress, a body which would look after the industrial needs of this country, just as the National Congress was looking after the political needs. To its credit stood a lot of propaganda and a good deal of industrial awakening in the country. Indian Chambers of Commerce began to be organised in the land and it was with a view to have a joint organisation for both commerce and industries that the First Session of the Commercial Congress was held in Bombay in 1915 when it was resolved to start an All-India Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce. Unfortunately, the second session was not held the next year and the idea of an all-India body working from year's end to year's end did not find that response which it should have. The next Session was held in 1920 but the scheme of an Associated Indian Chamber was held in abeyance. Again some years elapsed and the third session was held in the month of February of this year at Delhi under the Presidentship of Lala Harkishanlal. Much water had flown since 1915 and 1920 and what was not found possible at that time was found not only possible but essential 1926. A Committee was appointed to draft the constitution of an All-Indian Commercial body and this Committee has submitted to this Session a carefully drawn out constitution and rules and regulations of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce which is the name suggested by the Committee for the All-India Commercial body. One of the principal resolutions which will come up for your acceptance relates to this Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and I hope that this Congress will give their unanimous approval to the resolution, heralding, as it does, a new Dawn for the Commercial and Industrial community of this country and carrying, as it does, in itself the [illegible] of a genuine constructive work [illegible]gh the unity of all our Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations. India has not remained stationary and her onward march involves a host of complicated problems the solution of which requires all the united strength of the Indian Commercial and Industrial community. Not only this but the dependent position of political and economic life in India makes it necessary for the Indian commercial and industrial organisations to stand shoulder to shoulder to fight against policies for exploiting this country and for retarding the development of its trade and industries. I congratulate the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal National Chamber of this City on their energy and zeal which have made it possible to have a Session of the Commercial Congress within one year of the last Session. If the resolution which is tabled before you meets with your approval, this Session will be the last to be known as the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress as the future sessions will be known as annual meetings of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. Let us hope that that new body will be a a live and active organisation playing a great and conspicuous part in the history of trade and industries of this country.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

I referred just now to certain polices which were meant for the economic exploitation of this country and for retarding the progress of its trade and industries. A glaring instance of this is afforded by the financial policy, which has drawn the attention of all our countrymen, at present pursued by the Government of India consequent upon the Report of the recent Royal Commission, some o[illegible] he recommendations of which the Govern[illegible] nt of India seem to have made up thei[illegible] nd to put into effect inspite of the [illegible]ong opposition of the Indian commercia[illegible] mmunity. People may not realise dan[illegible] which may lurk in particular policie[illegible] finance and it has therefore happene[illegible] several occasions in the past that eve[illegible] most iniquitous pieces of legislatio[illegible] ting the currency and exchange of thi[illegible] try have excited very little interest i[illegible] country and have been passed withou[illegible] opposition. During the last si[illegible], however, thanks to the ever vig[illegible] vigilance of the Indian Merchants [illegible]ber of Bombay, the financial con[illegible] of the people has been aroused a[illegible] usiness community and even the la[illegible] have begun to realise dangers th[illegible] hidden in certain steps affecti[illegible] nancial policy of the land. It is ju[illegible] e the financial conscience of the cou[illegible] as been aroused that we see a wid[illegible] and healthy agitation in the cou[illegible] ainst some of the recommendatio[illegible] Royal Commission being foisted u[illegible] The worst of it is that the prese[illegible] r the Government and the recon[illegible] ions of the Royal Commissio[illegible] ot an isolated incident b[illegible] if I may say so, the logic[illegible] of the whole economic a[illegible] policy which has been pursu[illegible] overnment of India since their [illegible] nt in this country. Whether y[illegible] he acts of the East India Co[illegible] ich ruined the handloom indus[illegible] country and reduced India fr[illegible]

the position of a[illegible]orting country to be merely a [illegible]slave of Lancashire importing more than Rupees sixty crores of piecegoods or the steps which retarded the growth of the cotton textile industry or the steps which have cheated India of her legitimate Gold Standard and Gold Currency—all these are tarred with the same brush. All of them are marked by one common characteristic viz: a desire to benefit England at the expense of India.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' SERVICES.

A good deal can be said on the recommendations of this Royal Commission, but I do not wish to weary you by repeating what you must have read in the papers or heard from the platform. A body of experienced and leading merchants has been formed under the name of the Indian Currency League and its intensive propaganda could not have failed to reach you. I therefore do not desire to make further remarks on this topic, which at present is all absorbing and of the greatest importance. I cannot, however, pass on without expressing my great appreciation of the services of my esteemed friend Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas rendered as a member of the Royal Commission Single-handed, he has stood out boldly for his studied views and opinion and by so doing he has won the hearts of his countrymen, though he may have forfeited his chances of being nominated to future commissions. The country will give its verdict on the recommendations of the Royal Commission through their chosen representatives when they are brought before the Legislative Assembly at the next session and I trust that verdict will be accepted by His Excellency the Viceroy and will not be set aside should it be against such recommendations, by using his power of certification. I believe this will be the first occasion after His Excellency Lord Irwin has ascended to the high office of Viceroyalty of India that he will be called upon to take a decision of an immensely far reaching character which would gain for the Government the confidence of the people of this country or further alienate the rulers from the ruled.

SET-BACK IN INDUSTRIES.

The development of industries has often formed a favourite theme on many platforms and in the Press in this country Unfortunately, the result is not great and a good deal of leeway still remains to be made before India can be considered a big industrial country. It is true she is recognised by the International Labour Conference as one of the eight leading industrial countries of the world, but her industries have not yet been developed in such a manner that she can be considered to be self-contained in the matter of her requirements. It was the war time ideal of the Government of India to make India a self-contained country and herculean efforts were made to get all the articles required for the military or civil use of the Government from indigenous resources. All this war time enthusiasm died away and the industrial situation remains practically what it was in pre-war times. If at all, there has been some set-back consequent upon the reaction which has followed in the wake of the boom period when hundreds of new companies were started with a nominal capital of crores of rupees. It would not be an exaggeration to state that about 80 to 90 present of these new companies have proved still-born infants or have been forced to go into liquidation. All this holocaust has frightened away the usually shy Indian capital and new companies find it now extremely difficult to get adequate financial response.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

There were several causes for this catastrophic end to the boom period, one of the chief of them being lack of the necessary technical skill and training. It is not a little sad that despite strong demands of the public for technical education, our young men should have still to go to foreign countries to acquire it and that there should not be even one Technological Institute in the whole land. We cannot rest content with merely saying that Government have failed in their duty by not providing such an institute. If they have failed in their duty so have we, and I trust this question will now be seriously taken up and before long every facility will be provided for the Technical Education of our young men. [illegible]t will not only be a help to our industries, [illegible]t also will go a great way to relieve the [illegible]ddle-class unemployment of which we [illegible] so much now-a-days. India is prima[illegible] an agricultural country and it should [illegible] the ideal to convert her into a pure[illegible] [illegible]strial country in the sense in which, [illegible]ance, England and Germany have [illegible] industrial countries. But we must [illegible] able to use our raw material for [illegible] finished article instead of as [illegible] he raw material going out of the [illegible] the foreigner to convert it into, [illegible] in making, a finished article, [illegible]ring him greater amount of [illegible]hould have been ours but [illegible]d industrial state. New [illegible] be started till our young [illegible]isite technical knowledge [illegible]possible in every in[illegible] [illegible]ndia and could only be [illegible]al work inside the [illegible] should, therefore, be [illegible] countries in Europe [illegible]n to get the neces[illegible] [illegible]ld help them in [illegible] India. Neither [illegible]tion have taken

[illegible]N AGRI-

[illegible]be supreme [illegible] country. [illegible]ciate the [illegible] of the [illegible]We hope [illegible] will convience them that the agricultural population is living on the verge of starvation and that it is useless to preach to them improved methods of cultivation, unless facilities financial and other have been provided by Government. It will be incumbent upon them to make suggestions that will lead to an improvement of the present income and the present financial position of the cultivator. The introduction of modern methods in agriculture will necessarily involve the use of up-to-date implements which if once adopted by the agriculturist will be required always and to the tune of several lakhs and I trust that due steps will be taken to manufacture them in India with Indian labour and as far as possible with Indian material. One of the pressing problems before the Commission will be the utilisation in the best manner possible of the spare time of agriculturists and it may well be that the spinning wheel may be accorded a fitting recognition in the national economy. The problem of agricultural finance needs also pressing attention. Any consideration of this will involve the consideration of the effects of the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India on agriculture. The indebtedness of agriculturists is terribly heavy in this country and is put down at between Rs. 600 to 800 crores.

Co-operative Credit Societies which involve a finance of Rs. 50 crores have been rendering some help in the way of financing agriculture, but much more is needed in the shape of Agricultural Banks and a great number of co-operative societies if the vast problem of agricultural finance is to be properly tackled. Till then, I fear, the complaint that towns and cities are developing at the expense of villages from which men and money are drained away will remain justified to a large extent.

HEAVY FREIGHT CHARGES.

Coming to the transportation problems, the first thing that attracts the attention is the heavy freight charges and passenger rates which have increased so much as compared with pre-war rates. The movement in all the countries has been recently in the direction of reduction, but in this country such reductions, if any, are so far most disappointing and I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that the present railway rates and fares are a most serious burden on trade and industry in this country which is now under a serious and increasing depression for several years. The Finance Member puts it down as one of the blessings of his eighteen pence Rupee that the railway rates and freights will be reduced. No such reduction is visible as yet despite the fact that the eighteen pence ratio has been in operation for about two years. These freights and rates act as a strong deterrent against the progress of trade, industries and agriculture and early steps must be taken to give relief in this direction to the public. It is sometimes argued that the rates and fares in this country are cheaper than those prevalent in some of the Western countries. For purposes of comparison, however, the poverty of this country must be taken into account. Rates and fares which may be considered low for a rich country like England or the United States of America cannot be compared with those of an extremely poor country like ours. In connection with the railway freights, you all know that the Railway Rates Advisory Committee is now in existence since the last six months. This body was created under the recommendation of the Acworth Committee and on the pressing demands of our commercial community. Unfortunately, the constitution of the Advisory Committee is not what was recommended by the Acworth Committee or asked by the commercial community. This should not deter us, however from making as much use as possible of this Advisory Committee. It rests with you, Gentlemen, as representatives of the different Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Association, to place the questions affecting rates before the Advisory Committee for necessary action.

TRANSPORT BY MOTORS.

The other aspect of the question is that more attention should be paid to developing the agricultural districts and providing light railways for them rather than devote immense amounts of money merely to what are called "trunk lines," which are of military importance and which cater more to the foreign import and export trade rather than to the internal trade of the country. In this connection the part being played by the automobile industry in the development of agricultural districts deserves special mention. This development of the automobile traffic is of recent growth only, but I shall not be considered to exaggerate if I see a very large future for this traffic in this country of vast distances and with huge tracts still left untouched by the railways. The automobile traffic has been at several places competing with the railways. The places competing with the railways even in the advanced Western countries and there is no reason why it should not have an equally good field here, specially as there are several large areas that the railway system has not penetrated as yet. I admit that every motor car or track imported means so much money gone out of the country, but the remedy for this does not lie in the continuance of our old-time cart traffic but in the development of motor-car making industry in this country.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

I shall now offer a few remarks on one of the most immediate and urgent needs of our country the formation and development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. Shipping is one of the greatest key industries of a country and plays a very important part in its national economy. Not only does it develop the trade and commerce of a nation both domestic and foreign but it also serves as a powerful auxiliary to its machinery for national defence. Almost all the important maritime countries of the world have been helping in a variety of ways, both during and after the war, in making their Mercantile Marine a highly organised and powerful force in the larger economic life of their people and I therefore rejoice to observe signs of wide and powerful awakening amongst our countrymen during the last few years for the creation and development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. I do not wish to recall here either the past glories of Indian Shipping or to deal with the systematic manner in which the foreign vested shipping interests have killed by all means in their power every indigenous attempt for the building up of Indian Shipping in years past. I, however, feel it my duty to draw your special attention to the attitude of the Government of India towards this great national industry.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS NEGLECTED.

As you are all aware, the Mercantile Marine Committee was appointed in 1923 in pursuance of the resolution moved by Sir Sivaswami Aiyer in the Legislative assembly in 1922. That Committee submitted its report to the Government of India in the beginning of 1924. It is nearly three years since the Government of India have been considering the recommendations of that Commitee which had the benefit of broad outlook and matured judgment of experienced and impartial Englishmen like Sir John Biles and Captain Headlam.

Although the recommendations of that Committee fell far short of our national demand and although that Committee failed to consider the position of Indian Shipping in its large overseas trade, its main recommendation, namely, the Reservation of the Coasting Trade of India to Indian Shipping, met to some extent the demand of the nation for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. We have all been eagerly awaiting for the last three years the announcement by the Government of India of their decision in regard to this main recommendation, but in spite of constant and insistent public demand, the Government, I regret to observe, have uptil now failed to lay down their definite policy for the development of Indian Shipping.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE.

I was however, extremely distressed to read in the papers the other day the answer given by Earl Winterton in reply to a question in the House of Commons that the Government of India were opposed to the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee regarding the reservation of the Indian Coasting Trade to Indian Shipping. Such a decision only confirms the opinion to which the thoughtful Indian public is reluctantly driven that the interests of the rulers and the ruled in this country are not identical and that the foreigner is allowed an economic domination and exploitation of this country to the continuous detriment of the larger economic life of the nation. Is there any important maritime country in the world except India which has not helped the development of its national shipping in one form or another? Has not the Coasting Trade of a country been considered a domestic preserve in which foreign shipping cannot enter as a matter of right and has it not helped considerably the growth of national shipping? Did not the Japanene representatives themselves recognise before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee that the reservation of their Coasting Trade considerably helped the development of Japanese Shipping in the early stage of its growth? Have not the American Delegates to the International Shipping Conferences freely [illegible]itted that the reservation of Coasting Trade of their country was one of the most important factors in the growth of their own Mercantile Marine? Will not England herself admit—England which is now opposed to the reservation of the Coasting Trade that her own Navigation Laws which were in force almost for a century considerably strengthened the development of British Shipping? And in spite of the opposition of England did not the British shipowners carrying on the Coasting Trade of England ask last year for the reservation of their Coasting Trade to British Shipping alone whereas as a matter of fact 99 per cent. of the Coasting Trade of England is carried in English bottoms? Is it not a fact that this policy of reservation of the Coasting Trade is accepted by the independent maritime countries which desire to develop their national shipping and did not Turkey only a few months back act upon that policy and reserve her Coasting Trade to her own nationals? Every impartial student of shipping shall have to answer each of these questions in the affirmative, and will have to recognise that the reservation of Coasting Trade has played an important part in the development of the Mercantile Marine of a country and if India is asking for such reservation, she is only adopting the policy recognised by the best maritime countries of the world including England herself

A FALSE CRY.

The cry has come always from interested quarters that Shipping should stand on its own legs and should never ask for any help from the State. India does not ask and has not asked for Shipping owned by the State. Are not the Dominions, of Australia and Canada, however building up their own Mercantile Fleet with considerable help from the revenue of their States in spite of the advice often given to them either to sink or scrap their ships and has not England herself helped her own shipping by guaranteeing millions of pounds for building ships under the Trades Facilities Act? But England and her Dominions can always develop their shipping by such help because the interests of the Government and the people are identical. India unfortunately is not able to help her shipping because the interests of the Government and the people are conflicting. I often wonder at this narrow foreign outlook of the Government of India because it does not require any powerful imagination to realise the effective help which the shipping of the component parts of the Empire can give in developing and strengthening the position of the Empire as a whole.

TRAINING SHIP FOR INDIANS.

I welcome, the announcement that a Training Ship will be established at Karachi next year. The Viceroy's remarks, however, on the Indian cadets finding a suitable sea career after finishing their Training Ship will fill every Indian interested in the development of Indian Shipping with grave anxiety. Sea experience, as you know, is quite essential to a sea career. How can the cadets of the Training Ship get sea experience unless they are taken up as apprentices by steamers plying in the coasting and overseas trade of the country and how can those who have received sea experience and the necessary certificates of competency get employment unless they are employed by ships carrying on the trade with India? While I, therefore, appreciate the appeal made by the Viceroy to the British Shipping Companies to give a fair opportunity to the cadets coming out of the Training Ship for employment, I must candidly confess that our experience of British Shipping Companies in the past has shattered my faith in such an appeal receiving a willing and prompt response from these foreign interests. I therefore, fully endorse the views in this connection to which the Chairman of the Scindia Company gave expression in October last and consider it absolutely essential, if the Government are honest in their intentions to make the scheme of the Training Ship a success, that they should carry out forthwith the recommendation of the Mercantile Marine Committee to make it obligatory on the ships plying at any rate on the coast to recruit at least 50 per cent. of their officers from the cadets coming out successful from the Training Ship and obtaining the necessary certificates of competency.

HEAVY TAXATION.

There will be some resolutions before you, Gentlemen, dealing with the question of taxation. I would like to repeat, what Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, as a member of the Retrenchment Deputation said before Lord Reading, that the maximum taxable capacity of the people of India had been long passed. The main burden of taxation falls upon the trade and industries of the country, and there is always a tendency to mark them down as the best fitted to bear any burdens that may be imposed upon them. They may be a good milch-cow but there is a limit even to the capacity of a milch-cow to give milk and there is the well-known proverb of "killing the goose that lay golden eggs." It mus be remembered that besides Imperial taxation there is now taxation imposed by the Provincial Governments as also the different rates and cesses imposed by local bodies like municipalities, Port Trusts, etc. I am glad to note that a large number of elected members of at least one Council viz: the Bombay Legislative Council are taking steps to form a party to oppose any proposals for further taxation. The lead which is thus given by Bombay may well be taken by members of the other Provincial Legislatures as also of the Legislative Assembly. We must all combine in asking for a halt to any further proposals of taxation. If the revenue is not sufficient to meet the expenditure, there must be cuts in the latter and not any increase in taxation.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

You all heard a good deal about labour legislation during the last few months when the Cotton Textile Tariff Board met

(Continued on page 12.)

Members of the Lalubhai Samaldas Co-operative Society, who held their annual social gathering at the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute last week.

SWETAMBER STHANAKWASI CONFERENCE.

Sheth Bhairodanji Shethia of Bikaner, President of the Swetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference.

Mr. Meghjibhai Thoban Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Swetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference holding its session in Bombay.

WAIL OF INDIAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page 10.)

to collect evidence. India is one of the few countries which have loyally carried out the recommendations and resolutions passed by the International Labour Conference of Geneva. Here too, however, as in the case of taxation there is a limit to the capacity of this country to adopt such legislation. I am not opposed to labour legislation. For the matter of that, the Bombay Millowners' Association too are not opposed to labour legislation as is seen by the fact that they have approved of and observed in practice the different legislative enactments passed by the Government of India affecting the position of labour. What I want to say, however, is that not all the recommendations with regard to labour passed by the International Labour Conference can be suitable to this country. Our social and economic conditions, not to mention political are different in many respects from similar conditions of the West, and it would be impeding the growth of industrialism in this country for it to be asked to adopt all the latest labour legislative measures that may be adopted by more advanced countries which are well established in their industries.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION AT GENEVA.

In connection with this question of the International Labour Conference and the other International Conferences, the Indian public has got a good deal of grievance against the Government. These International Conferences are a feature of post-war conditions in the world and every country who is a member of the League of Nations or the International Labour Conference makes it a point to be represented by its own nationals. It is only India, so far as I know, which is asked to rest satisfied with non-national representatives at such Conferences. The Honourable Sir Pheroze C. Sethna drew attention to this state of things in the Council of State and there was a good deal of agitation by several of our Indian Chambers of Commerce during the current year with regard to the appointment of a representative of Employers to the International Labour Conference. Time has come when the Government of India must be asked to lay down in so many words that India shall be represented at all these International Conferences and Congresses only by Indians, recommended by the Legislative Assembly. It is a question involving our self-respect and it should not be treated lightly.

DEVELOP CORPORATE SPIRIT.

Gentlemen, I have done. It is essential for a healthy growth of trade and industries that both the Government and the people should be keenly alive to the necessities of the situation and do their best for removing any impediments which may be standing in the way of such a development. I have pointed out several directions wherein the Government may fulfil their part of the duty. May I say that our part of the duty consists in developing a spirit of corporate and public life and a spirit of working hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder without any difference with regard to Provinces, or caste or creed. It is because I think that Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations are helpful and instrumental in bringing about such a spirit that I welcome the proposal for the establishment of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

With these words, Gentlemen, I have now to request you to proceed with your deliberations.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Important and prominent representatives of the various Indians' Chambers and commercial bodies in the country are arriving at Calcutta to attend the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, which meets to-morrow. Important arrivals upto now include, in addition to Sir Dinshaw Petit, the President-elect, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Mr. Narandas Girdhardas and others. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Rai Bahadur Vikramjit Singh and other delegates are expected to arrive to-morrow. Sir Victor Sassoon is expected to attend as visitor.

QUESTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS

The Congress opens to-morrow at 12 noon and after reading of the welcome address and the presidential address, the House will elect the Subjects Committee which will consider the resolutions to be placed before the Congress. A number of important questions await the consideration of the Congress. The foremost is the Currency question. Other questions relate to the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine, the revision of Income-tax, legislation to permit the losses of three years to be carried forward, the need for a Banking Commission to lay down sound lines of development of banking suited to Indian conditions, the need for the consideration and revision of Insurance legislation, the need for the allocation of the majority of seats in the Indian Port Trust to the representatives of Indian commerce, etc.

WANTED ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION.

There is a fair consensus of opinion amongst the leaders that have already arrived and are in consultation with one another, that the first need is for the establishment of a live All-India organisation on the lines of the Associated European Chamber of Commerce, which will from day to day carry on an educative campaign that would popularise the views of the Indian Chambers both amongst the people and the Government and also mobilise the resources and energy of the Indian business community. It is hoped to achieve this by establishing a federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. The task of drafting a constitution for the proposed federation was entrusted at the last session, held at Delhi, to an influential Committee and as a result of the labours of that committee, the Congress will be able to take into consideration a carefully drawn constitution.

The interest and enthusiasm that have been aroused by the coming session of the Industrial and Commercial Congress can be gauged by the fact that the Reception Committee had to refuse offer of more than one Association to arrange garden parties and other social functions in honour of the occasion. The privilege of entertaining the delegates has been restricted to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Produce Association.—Free Press.

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URDU CONFERENCE

SECOND ANNUAL SESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

The second annual session of the Urdu Conference which was organised only last year at Aligarh, was held on the night o the 26th, under the distinguished presidentship of Maulvi Nur-ul-Hasan Nayyar, the gifted son of the well-known poet of Kakori, Mohsin. The presidental speech was quiet up to the expectations and was full of useful suggestions for the promotion of the Urdu language. He referred, in glowing terms, to the splendid patronage given by H. E. H. the Nizam to earning in general and Urdu in particular and felt delighted in the fact that the Urdu language found a congenial ground in the soil of the Deccan, because it was sufficiently manured by poets like Wali and others. The greater part of the address related to the weaknesses of Urdu poetry, espaciely its artificiality and inter alia impressed upon the present-day poets to be natural and patriotic. At the end of his address he exhorted the lovers of Urdu to make it a literary language in the broadest sense of the term as well as to make it a really scientific language capable of expressing every shade of difference in the meaning of scientific terms.

After the presidental address was over the Secretary read his report for the year. The report presented in fact a broad survey of the Urdu language and contained several constructive suggestions, the chief being the introduction of printing from moveable types. The report was then put to vote and unanimosuly adopted. One resolution which was moved from the chair, expressed condolence at the deeps of Nawab Imadulmulk Saiyed Husain Bilgrami, Pandit Brij Narayan, 'Chakbast" and Maulana Abdul Halim Sharar.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the first sitting came to a finish.

A POETICAL CONTEST.

The second sitting of the Urdu Conference came off last night with Moulvi Nur-ul-Hasan Nayyar in the chair. A moshaira (poetical contest) was held when prominent poets like Maharaj Narayan Barq, Mahmud Iraili, Mohammad Akbar Haidari and several leading poets like Mazhar, Ghamgin and others read their verses and entertained the audience. The Moshaira was brought to a finish at about 10-30 p. m. At the end the President also recited two beautiful quatrains and a few couplets in praise of the Prophet Mahommad. It may be mentioned here that Muhsin Kakorvi, father of the President, is well-known for such of his verses as were composed in praise of the Prophet and it is gratifying to note that the son is continuing the traditions of his father. With a vote of thanks to the chair the session of the Urdu Conference was brought to a close.

CONTROVERSY OVER RATIO.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Latest advices show that the Sub-Committee appointed by the subjects Committee of Industrial and Commercial Congress has not been able to come to unanimous decision on question of exchange ratio and that while majority of them favour 1/4 a representative of Bengal National Chamber Mr. J. N. Roy stood for 1/6.—A. P.

AFTER THE STORM.

GANDHIJI'S REFUSAL TO PROSECUTE ASSAILANTS.

FUNDS FOR INSTITUTIONS.

MAHATMAJI'S LIFE STORY.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I had not yet left the Police Station when after two days I was taken to see Mr. Escombe. Two constables were sent to protect me, though no such precaution was then needed.

On the day of landing as soon as the yellow flag was lowered, a representative of the Natal Advertise came to interview me. He asked me a number of questions, and in reply I was able to refute every one of the charges that had been levelled against me. Thanks to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, I had delivered only written speeches in India, and I had copies of them all, as well as of my other writings. I gave the interviewer all this literature and showed him that in India I had said nothing which I had not already said in South Africa in stronger language. I also showed him that I had no hand in bringing the passengers of the S.S. Courland and Naderi to South Africa. Many of them were old residents, and most of them, far from wanting to stay in Natal, meant to go to the Transvaal. In those days the Transvaal offered better prospects than Natal to those coming in search of wealth, and most Indians, therefore, preferred to go there.

This interview, and my refusal to prosecute the assailants, produced such a profound impression that the Europeans of Durban were ashamed of their conduct. The press declared me to be innocent and condemned the mob. Thus the lynching ultimately proved to be a blessing for me, that is for the cause. It enhanced the prestige of the Indian community in South Africa and made my work easier.

In three or four days, I went to my house, and it was not long before I settled down again. The incident added also to my professional practice.

FLAME OF PREJUDICE.

But if it enhanced the prestige of the community, it also fanned the flame of prejudice against it. As soon as it was proved that the Indian could put up a manly fight he came to be regarded as a danger. Two bills were introduced in the Natal Legislative Assembly, one of them calculated to affect the Indian trader adversely and the other to impose a stringent restriction on Indian immigration. Fortunately the fight for the franchise had resulted in a decision to the effect that no enactment might be passed against the Indians as such, that is to say that the law should make no distinctions of colour or race. The language of the bills above mentioned made them applicable to all, but their object undoubtedly was to impose further restrictions on the Indian residents of Natal.

The bills considerably increased my public work and made the community more alive than ever to their sense of duty. They were translated into Indian languages and exhaustively explained, so as to bring home to the community their subtle implications. We appealed to the Colonial Secretary, but he refused to interfere and the bills became law.

Public work now began to absorb most of my time. Mr. Mansukhlal Naazar who, as I have said, was already in Durban, came to stay with me, and as he gave his time to public work he lightened my burden to some extent.

Seth Adamji Miyakhan had, in my absence, discharged his duty with great credit. He had increased the membership and added about £1,000 to the coffers of the Natal Indian Congress. The awakening, caused by the Bills, and the demonstration against the passengers, I turned to good account by making an appeal for membership and funds, which now amounted to £5,000. My desire was to secure for the Congress a permanent fund with which it might procure property of its own and then carry on its work out of the rent of the property. This was my first experience of managing a public institution. I placed my proposal before my co-workers and they welcomed it. The property that was purchased was leased out and the rent was enough to meet the current expenses of the Congress. The property was vested in a strong body of trustees and is still there to-day, but it has become the source of much internecine quarrelling with the result that the rent of the property now accumulates in the court.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

This sad situation developed after my departure from South Africa, but my idea of having permanent funds for public institutions underwent a change long before this difference arose. And now after considerable experience with the many public institutions which I have managed, it has become my firm conviction that it is not good to run public institution on permanent funds. A permanent fund carries in itself the seed of the moral fall of the institution. A public institution means an institution conducted with the approval of and from the funds of the public. When such an institution ceases to have public support, it forfeits its right to exist! Institutions maintained on permanent funds are often found to ignore public opinion and are frequently responsible for acts contrary to it. In our country we experience this at every step. Some of the so-called religious trusts have ceased to render any accounts. The trustees have become the owners and are responsible to none. I have no doubt that the ideal is for public institutions to live, like nature, from day to day.

The institution that fails to win public support has no right to exist as such. The subscriptions that an institution annually receives are a test of its popularity and the honesty of its management, and I am of opinion that every institution should pass through that test.

But let no one misunderstand me. My remarks do not apply to the bodies which cannot, by their very nature, be conducted without permanent buildings. What I mean to say is that the current expenditure should be found from subscriptions voluntarily received from year to year.

These views were confirmed during the days of the Satyagraha in South Africa. That magnificent campaign extending over six years was carried on without permanent funds, though lakhs of rupees were necessary for it. I can recollect times when I did not know what would happen the next day if no subscription came in. But I shall not anticipate the future events. The reader will find the opinion expressed above borne out in the coming narrative.

FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA.

SACASAS TROOPS FORGE AHEAD

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Washington.—While Sacasas troops continue to forge ahead in the interior of Nicaragua and are threatening important strategical Conservative positions, officials of the State department, in the face of an avalanche of wide-flung protests from widely divergent opinions, maintain their declared policy of protecting American lives and property. Newspapers are full of Nicaraguan news and do not attempt to conceal the fact that the vital issue is whether the United States or Mexico shall be supreme in Central America. A cable from Governmental sources at Managua accuses Mexico of actively assisting the Liberals by supplying arms and funds. Meanwhile the representative of Nicaraguan Liberals in Mexico has made a statement that Sacasa is virtually a prisoner at the hands of American Admiral Lattimer. Reports from Puerta Cabeza and other places say that messages appealing for support to Sacasaites have been circulated throughout Latin America.—Reuter.

Lagos.—Davar who is cycling round the world has arrived here en route to Gold Coast. He crossed the Sahara from Algeria and traversed the jungle in North Nigeria.—Reuter.

Benghazi (Lifya).—The Air liner conveying Sir Samuel Hoare has arrived here.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK'S TRIP

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH H. M. S. RENOWN

LONDON, Dec. 30.

In conformity with the Admiralty practice during the past two years of using shortwave wireless to communicate with distant warships by which daily communication has been maintained with warship proceedings to and from the Far East H. M. S. Renown has been fitted with standard Admiralty set with which it is hoped to maintain daily communication with London during Duke of York's trip to Australia and back. The Admiralty appeals to shortwave amateurs not to attempt to call Renown, as such calls will not be answered and will only cause interference.—Reuter.

TEHERAN-PERSIAN GULF RAILWAY

NGINEERS TO SURVEY THE ROUTE

LONDON, Dec. 30.

According to newspaper "Modern Transport" a party of British-American and Swiss engineers has left Zurich for Persia to survey the route of the proposed railway linking up Teheran with Persian Gulf. The question of a loan of seven millions sterling towards its cost is under the consideration of the English and American banks.—Reuter.

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PANCH-MAHALS NOTES

SCOUTING IN FULL SWING

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Dec. 27.

A local Scouting Association was formed at Dohad on the 24th instant at the suggestion of Mr. G. M. Bhatt, the divisional organiser for Gujarat. Mr. A. V. Thakker was elected president, Mr. Maneckji Fardoonji vice-president and Messrs. Parikh and Desai pleaders secretaries. About 30 members registered at the preliminary meeting. This Association will confine and concentrate its energies to the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas only. Nine troops of scouts have already been formed and about sixty teachers chiefly of primary schools have been trained as scout-masters on the famous Pava Garha Hill. About sixty more teachers of primary schools in Kaira district had their training as Scout-Masters with the same camp at Pavagarh, which is an ideal place for Scout training. The Scout movement is spreading very fast in the Panch Mahals and other districts of Gujarat as the result of Mr. Bhatt's energetic efforts in that direction.

HARTAL AT DOHAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The citizens of Dohad, in compliance with the circular issued and signed by Sheth Manganlal Mansukh and Sheth Dawoodbhai Mulla Mitha, the leading merchants of the place, observed hartal and assembled in a public meeting on the 26th instant. The meeting was held under the presidentship of Sheth Manganlal Mansukh where speeches were delivered, giving the history of the fateful incident leading to the revered Swamiji's death.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society proposed a condolence resolution which was passed unanimously.

EX-KAISER'S WAR FEVER.

SECRET ARCHIVES OF WILHEM STRASSE

The latest amazing chapter in the history of the ex-Kaiser has been published in Berlin in the concluding volume of the "Secret Archives of the German Foreign office."

Marginal notes scribbled by the ex-Kaiser on dispatches reveal that he anticipated that England would range herself with the enemies of Germany in the final struggle of "Gaul and Slaus against the Germans." Efforts at mediation are described as "twaddle," the favourite word, or "veiled threats or challenge to battle". England, he declares, is cowardly and very envious of us and hates us. In a letter discussing the naval holiday, wilhelm declares I won't have this whole endless, dangerous chapter of imitations of arguments re-opened.

The documents begin with a report from lichnowsky quoting. Lord Haldane as follows. England is absolutely peaceful and no one here wants war, but in the general European confusion such as might result from the Austrian invasion of Serbia and from the refusal of Austria to evacuate the occupied Adriatic coast, it is hardly probable that Great Britain could remain a passive onlooker.

The following are further quotations from Lichnowsky's report, with the ex-Kaiser's notes therein.

BALANCE OF GROUPS.

Haldane replies that it would certainly not be a necessary but very likely a possible consequence, namely, war between the two Continental groups. The roots of English policy, as he (Haldane) expressed it, lay in the general feeling here that to some extent the balance of groups must be maintained. (The Kaiser. It will change). . . England therefore would in no circumstances tolerate the downthrow of the French (Kaiser. They will have to all the same), which he (Haldane) as a great admirer of our army system and our military arrangements forces with some certainty. England could and would not allow itself to find itself afterwards standing opposite the united continental group under the leadership of a single power, (Kaiser. that is really a veiled threat or a challenge to battle). Therefore, if Germany is drawn into a quarrel through Austria, and consequently into war with France currents would arise in England which no Government could withstand and whose results were absolutely incalaulable (Kaiser: Correct. We have already reckoned with that). . . The theory of the balance of power is an axiom for England's foreign policy (Kaiser. It is nonsense and will make England our enemy for ever). . . He (Haldane) could guarantee that the people here wished the best relations with Germany (Kaiser: With such ideas, absolutely useless). . . and the reception here of recent speeches proves to me the correctness of this opinion (Kaiser: all twaddle). . . . also nobody here would make war against us so long as no European complications occur (Kaiser: they will occur. . . .)

SIR E. GREY.

Lord Haldane went on to speak of the policy of Sir Edward Grey and his proposal . . . He assured me that Grey was trying so far as possible, to take a mediating attitude and to avoid appearing as a partisan in the entente group in this crisis (Kaiser: all the same he remains a partisan. The Gaul-Slavs are against the Germans). . . In the meantime everything must be avoided that might lead to the hardening of the groups (Kaiser: twaddle). . . This grouping must perhaps change itself as far as possible [illegible] (Kaiser: Because [illegible]

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down in this case and is very envious of us and hates us. Therefore other Powers must not be allowed to defend their interests with the swords. Despite all assurances they will go against us. A real nation of shopkeepers. They call that a policy of peace. The balance of power in the last struggle between Slavs and Germans will find the Anglo-Saxons on the side of the Slavs and Gauls.)

In addition to making these marginal notes, Wilhelm addressed the following letter to the Foreign Secretary:

GERMAN POLICY.

The conversation of Haldane with Lichnowsky tears away all veils of uncertainly because of its envy and hatred. England will undoubtedly stand beside France and Russia against us. The last battle for existence that the Germans in Europe will have to fight—against the Slavs supported by the Gauls—will find the Anglo-Saxons on the side of the Slav. Reasons: Enviousness and fear of our becoming too great, a desirable clarification that must be for us the basis of our future policy. We must make military agreements with Bulgaria and Turkey, also Rumania. We must also conclude a similar agreement with Japan. Every Power that can be got hold of is good enough to help us. It is a question of the "to be or not be" of Germany.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S VISIT.

The programme of the Royal Commission on Agriculture has now been fixed. The Commission will reach Raipur on the 6th of January, halting there for three days. Leaving Raipur they arrive Nagpur on the 20th halting at Nagpur from 20th to 22nd. From Nagpur they propose to visit Berar, reaching Akola on the 22nd. They return to Nagpur on the 26th with a halt of three days. They leave this province on the 29th of January via Hoshangabad. Lord Linlithgow, the President will [illegible]

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AID TO INDIAN WOMEN

◆

LADY IRWIN'S SOLICITUDE

FOLLOWS INDIAN ELECTIONS ATTENTIVELY

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30

The "Pioneer" publishes an account of the interview accorded by Her Excellency Lady Irwin to the special representative of India's Pictorial Magazine in the person of Mrs. Maynard Crawford, India's leading woman writer who interviewed her Excellency at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Mrs. Maynard Crawford writes: Lady Irwin's answers were far from banal. She remarked: "India is a great country, and there is so much to learn. Naturally, the furtherance of baby welfare work appeals to me very much and I am particularly enthusiastic about girl guides. I am also delighted to find bands of boy scouts in nearly every little village."

We avoided political questions, writes Mrs. Crawford, but her Excellency confessed to following, with attention, the elections now proceeding in India, "Again I am only picking up the threads", she admitted. "So many different points of view are brought into contact with such varying personalities, and India is an immense land in which many forces are at work." Lady Irwin was fascinated and thrilled by their recent journey to the frontier. The Khyber Pass had impressed her especially when one remembered the heroism and thought of all history which had been made there.

HELP TO INDIAN WOMEN.

"Has Your Excellency any particular scheme in mind for the assistance of Indian women", Mrs. Crawford asked, to which Lady Irwin replied: "I wish so much that I could help. But I am new to the country myself, and have much to learn. I am, however, deeply concerned about what has been told me of the spread of tuberculosis in India and I am anxious to study this problem and what can be donne further to bring a possibility of cure within the reach of those willing to avail themselves of it."

LIFE FULL OF INTEREST IN INDIA.

Speaking of the Viceregal life, her Excellency said: I sympathise sincerely with the other Englishwomen who make their homes in India. It makes one realise what it means to have three months here and two months there, move up to the mills, move down again, and the impossibility of gathering together many personal possessions except a few books and one or two cherished belongings. Continuing, Lady Irwin said: My life in this country is full of interest. I am trying to study the Indian history both ancient and modern. It is an absorbing subject and needs many years."—A. P.

M· C. C. V. HINDUS.

◆

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The M. C. C. matches in India have evoked considerable enthusiasm. Their encounters in Bombay have, if anything, proved that Hindus in Western India have assimilated the game and that they can be classed with the best. Naidu's display of exhilarating cricket has earned him the sobriquet of Jessop. Similarly, other Hindu players have proved their mettle, and I am confident that in a three-day match, they will give the tourists a show better than they got in the first unofficial "test" in India. Will those interested in the game take it to arrange a test match between the M. C. C. team and the Hindus? The programme of the overseas visitors has been finally drawn, I know. But if there were a will in that direction, I am sure a match can take place in Patiala, where the M. C. C. team have been invited before they conclude their tour in India. It will be a glorious game, and the M. C. C. team, I can say, will be the first to acknowledge the warrant for this encounter.—Yours, etc.

K. P. K.

Bombay, December 27.

C. P. BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

◆

The C.P. and Berar Advisory ard of Industries at the last meeting atNagpur resolved that consequent on the Impending retirement of Mr. W. Wight, Textile Expert to Government, Central Provinces, no successor to Mr. Wight should be appointed at present and that the present Weaving Superintendent, Mr. Sunderam should carry on the work of the Textile branch in addition to his duties. The proposal of transfer of the headquarters of the Textile branch from Kamptee to Nagpur was noted.

The Board then discussed the letter of the Government of India, regarding the desirability of exercising some control over the construction of new factories. The Board was not in favour of providing for the approval of plans of new factories or the conversion of existing buildings into factories by the factory inspection staff with a view to seeing whether the provisions regarding the health and safety of workers embodied in the Indian Factories Act. The Board therefore decided that the existing provisions of the Act were sufficient to ensure the health and safety of the workers and that no further legislation in the direction of the control of the construction was necessary.

H. E. the Viceroy will lay the foundation stone of the Baroda Library Hall and

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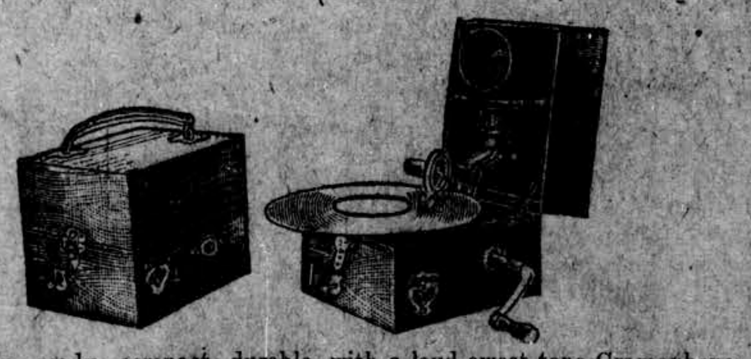
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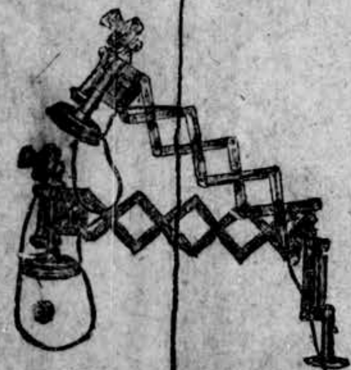

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REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

NATURE OF REFORMS DEFINED.

AKOLA, Dec. 29.

In his speech at the Akola session of the All-India Liberal Federation, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, referring to constitutional said:—

"I repeat to-day, with such confidence as is necessary, that, in the interests of good administration and for the upliftment of the people, the present constitution of the Provincial Governments should be amended without avoidable delay, and no part of the scheme with regard to the Provinces is more urgently needed than such a transformation of the position of the Governor as to make him a constitutional Governor, and not the arbitrary being that he at present is. That alone can be described as revision, which will place the Governor for the same position as Governors in the Dominions. In the last clause of the resolution, we have urged that the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Councils should be wholly elected bodies. One need not labour the proposition that responsible government is utterly incompatible with the existence in the Legislatures of members whose only constituency is Government House." If they wanted Governors responsible to the Legislatures, they must have nothing less than that those Legislatures should be representative of the country, and should not be constituted so as to enable Government, always or frequently, to hold the key so as to be in a position to determine the results of divisions.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mr. Chintamani then appealed to the Liberals to bear in mind that the growth of Hindu-Muslim disagreements was being put forward as an almost invincible argument against any action at an earlier date in the desired direction. This being so, their efforts to minimise disagreements and promote good understanding and mutual confidence should be in proportion to the keenness of their desire to win self-government at an early date.—A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 17th December 1926.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal resigned.

Mr. F. T. C.Vas to act as Divisional Forest Officer Panch Mahals, vice Mr. K. E. Kotwal transferred to foreign service.

Mr T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two months with effect from 28th January 1927 or such subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., vice Mr. T. F. Main proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. G. Mehta, Principal, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, is granted, with effect from 8th November 1926, leave on average pay on medical certificate for two months and 24 days followed by leave on average pay for seven days without medical certificate, with permission to prefix the October vacation of the Institute.

Mr. L. G. Dharadhar, Engineering Superintendent, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, to officiate as Principal of the Institute, with effect from 8th November 1926 during the absence on leave of Mr. J. G. Mehta.

The following acting appointments are made consequent on Mr. T. H. G. Stamper, Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government, proceeding on leave pending further orders:—

(1) Mr. G. B. Soparkar, Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor, to act as Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government.

(2) Mr. T. V. Talim, Senior Assistant, to act as Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor, and to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officer, Poona, in addition.

(3) Mr. G. R. Desai, to act as Senior Assistant, and to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officer, Karachi, in addition.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel G. J[illegible] Young, [illegible] as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his [illegible] duties [illegible] Colonel [illegible]

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ANOTHER DARING DACOITY.

ORGANISED GANG AT WORK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

A daring dacoity was committed on the night of the 24th instant at Keenie village about a mile north of Shelarwadi Railway Station and property valued at about Rs. 4,000 was looted from the house of one Syed Mahomed Syed Mahmood.

The gang it is stated consisted of nine Pathans dressed in Khaki shirts and coats and wearing ammunition boots and pultees. They were armed with knives and one of their member carried a revolver.

From the story of the complainant, it would appear that the gang suddenly appeared in his front verrandah. He and his uncle were just about to retire to rest and had already closed the front entrance. The dacoits held them up at the point of the revolver and warning them not to raise the alarm, proceeded to break open the door. Having effected an entrance they broke open the boxes and took possession of all the valuables consisting of Jewellery and cash to the value of about Rs. 4,000. Before leaving they bound Syed Mahomed and his uncle with the folds of a turban and locked them up in a small room.

Enquiries by the Police elicited the fact that the gang while on its way to Keenie village paid a visit to Chinchowli village a mile further down. There they went to the house of one Kushuba Sonaji, and finding a man sleeping in the verandah they assaulted him. He raised an alarm which brought the Police Patel on the scene, followed at intervals by four other men. As each individual arrived, he was well thrashed and took to his heels. Failing to effect an entry here the gang left for Keenie. Two Pathans who evidently had been sent by the gang to explore Keenie village a couple of days previously and who gave out that they intended starting a money lending business there, were stated by the complainant to be members of the gang. The Police under Mr. A. F. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police are taking steps to try and get into touch with the gang.

THE FUTURE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

PRESIDENT OPTIMISTIC

AKOLA, Dec. 29.

Responding to the vote of thanks proposed by Sir Moropant Joshi, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, President of the All-India Liberal Federation held at Akola said that the Conference had been a success, owing to the efforts of Rao Bahadur K. G. Damle. He thanked the volunteers for their arduous work. He had been depressed by the unpopularity of the Party, but it was his joyful experience that there was much enthusiasm among the Liberals in Akola. He declared that he had no doubts about the future of the Liberal Party. It stood for commonsense and constructive work. Public spirit and wealth did not always go together. Given the necessary zeal and enthusiasm, the public could be persuaded to the Liberals' point of view. Want of success of the Party was due to the failure to carry their work to the country. Propaganda work in all directions was therefore necessary. The Federation was then declared closed, and the President was profusely gadlanded amidst cheers.—A. P.

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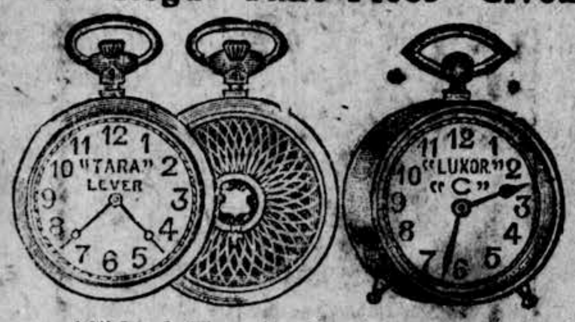

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